# Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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## PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER CI.

*Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.*

HARRISBURGH, April 29, 1844.

MR WHITE:—This day has been distinguished, as all other closing days of legislation are, with confusion and disorder. The principal business of both branches has been to send from one body to the other scores of bills, amended and concurred in and, in the general melee, of covering up the coals of expiring legislation. Early in the morning session the Governor returned to the House the General Appropriation Bill, with his objections thereto, which were those growing out of the provision taxing the salaries of the judges. The bill was taken up immediately, in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution, and on its final passage the yeas were 41, nays 31. So the bill was lost, *two-thirds* not voting in the affirmative. Immediately thereon, Mr. Butler read in place a bill, in all respects like the vetoed bill, with the exception of the objectionable provision, which, with some unimportant amendments, was adopted and sent to the Senate. The Senate immediately took it up and voted to *non-concur* in the amendments of the House, and sent the bill back. A motion was made that the House *insist*, and that a committee of conference be appointed. And that motion is now under discussion.

(Half-past 6, P. M.)—*House insisted*, and Messrs. Tustin, Brook and McFadden were appointed committee of conference. The bill relating to the increase of the salary of the Judges of Allegheny county has failed in its important provisions, on a report of a committee of conference thereon. Resolutions, approving highly of the Speaker, during the discharge of his official duties, were offered and supported by Mr. Toland, and passed *unanimously*. An attempt was made to appropriate a gratuity to the clerks and officers of the House, which failed. Mr. Brackenridge presented a petition, signed by 364 citizens of Allegheny County, for the removal of Judge Patton, by address of the legislature; laid on the table. The bill to incorporate the Delaware Canal Company was taken up, and after some discussion was passed, yeas 55, nays 18, and sent to the Senate. The bill was returned from the Senate with sundry amendments, all of which (with one exception) were concurred in by the House, and the bill sent back. Immediately the Senate returned the bill, refusing to concur in the amendments made by the House. The house insisted, and a committee of conference was appointed. After some time the committee reported, that the they had agreed to the provision that an outlet lock should be constructed at Black's Eddy, with power in the Company to tax seven cents per ton on all merchandise passing the same, and one dollar on each boat. This report was accepted, yeas 48, nays 30.

The committee of conference on the General Appropriation bill, reported a bill with sundry modifications, principally relating to the motive and wheel power toll, as applied to the conveyance of trucks and section boats on the Allegheny and Portage railroad, which was accepted and the bill passed. The bill consolidating the office of Surveyor General and Secretary of the Land Office, which had been returned with a veto, was taken up and passed, 57 to 14. The *generosity* of the Harrisburg Bank, of which I spoke in a former letter, *has* prevailed at *last*. A bill authorising the Auditor General to settle that claim, which was for money loaned to certain private individuals, under Joseph Ritner's administration, for the ostensible purpose of repairing the "Huntingdon breach," (but which, to a great amount, remains this day unexpended in the pocket of the "great unchained" and his adherents, as public report goes,) was finally passed. The Auditor General is directed to settle the claims, and pay what is due the bank. On a former occasion, when the subject was under consideration, the bank claimed $3,400, but offered to take $2,700! The House then thought their generosity was suspicious; but they have endorsed it now, and the bank gets her claim. The House adjourned at ½ past 12 o'clock, in fine spirits. I suppose that some 40 bills fell between the two houses, and perhaps more.—There have been before the house 763 bills, about 700 of which have become laws.

On taking leave of you, as a correspondent, I beg leave to say, in relation to the proceedings of the Legislature as they have been noted by me, that, *all* and *every* of my letters have been written in great haste, and with *scarce an exception*, have not received a perusal from the author; have never been re-read. This will account for inaccuracies and ungrammatical expressions, but the *substance* has been substantially right. In bringing this session to a close, (and I hope a happy one,) the *Senator* from Allegheny (Mr. Darsie) and Mr. Brackenridge of the House, with a few other arduous, untiring, indefatigable working men, in both branches, are entitled to all praise. Irrespective of party, they have *worked* with a vigilant eye to the interests of the state, they have not abandoned their principles, nor truckled to power. A few such men, (and it would seem invidious to name those I have, and I should not have done it, except that they were your townsmen,) are the conservatives of the Government; and while they are kept in the field, the state is safe. Now, sir, permit me to bid you an affectionate farewell. Z.

### Treaty Documents.

The treaty and the documents accompanying it, are the subject of comment by the press in every quarter. The documents entire are too voluminous for our columns, and it is hardly necessary to publish them, after the synopsis we have given. Mr. CALHOUN'S letters, however, we shall publish, probably to-morrow, as it is necessary for the people to see how deeply he has degraded the nation. In the meantime the following from the New York Courier and Enquirer, gives a pretty full and correct account of the whole correspondence. The Courier, speaking of the Treaty, says:

"The documents by which it is accompanied and which were heralded by the official organs as of the most overwhelming force, and destined to crush all possible hostility to the annexation scheme, are absolutely of too contemptible a character for serious notice. They show that annexation is solicited by the United States, as a *favor* from Texas; the offer to prepare and submit such a treaty, is explicitly made by Mr. Upshur, in his note to Mr. Van Zandt, of October 19, 1843, in which he declares his readiness "*to make a proposition to that effect, whenever you*, [the Texan Minister] *shall be prepared with proper powers to receive it;*" and we learn further from Mr Upshur's note of Jan 16, 1844, to Mr. Murphy, U. S Consul at Galveston, that this offer *was declined*.

"You are probably not aware," says our Secretary of State, "that a proposition has been made to the Texan Government for the annexation of that country to the United States: this, I learn from the Texan Charge, *has been for the present declined;*" and we then find our Government in the humiliating position of an humble suitor at the feet of Texas, apologizing in the most abject and cowering tone for acts at which our Secretary of State fears Texas may have taken offence, and humbly suing for annexation on any terms to that country whose alliance we once rejected on the high grounds of national faith and national honor. We have never met in American diplomacy a document so thoroughly disgraceful to the American character, so utterly repulsive to every feeling of national pride, as Mr. Upshur's letter to Mr. Murphy, of the date already mentioned. He begins by deploring the refusal of Texas to be annexed; goes on to apologize, on the ground of the general ignorance of the American people at that time on the subject, for our refusal to receive Texas in 1836, begs that she will not allow this to influence her conduct now, and says that at the worst, it can only be construed into a question of national *etiquette*, and for that he assures them he has amply provided. Mr. Upshur, in the same tone of official supplication, deprecates the wrath of Texas, on account of the course pursued by our Government against the freebooting gang under "*Col.* Snively;" and, as if to cap the climax of national poltroonery, he descends to the baseness of apologizing for the silence of the President's Message on the subject of annexation! We cannot believe that this ignoble attitude was voluntarily assumed by our late secretary. The whole transaction bears the Tyler stamp, or the stamp which we would hope belongs to no other man. It is in perfect keeping with his whole career, degrading to the country, and sure to make us the ridicule and scorn of every proud and independent nation.

The only motive for this extraordinary zeal in behalf of this once scorntully rejected project is found in the alleged *apprehension* that England intends, in some unknown and mysterious manner, to use her exertions for the extinction of slavery in the republic of Texas. The great mass of documents accompanying the Treaty, consists mainly of letters from our Secretary of State to our foreign agents, recounting to them rumors which have reached our national ears, (long enough and large enough, it would seem from this whole transaction, to catch all the rumors that fly in any atmosphere under heaven,) of the movements of abolition societies in England and this country, of conversations had with persons connected with the British Government, and of signs of various kinds which seemed to show some dreadful designs on the part of England upon Texas and slavery. One of the most curious of these absurdities is exhibited in the opening of Mr. Upshur's letter to Mr. Murphy of August 8, 1843, in which he recounts, with shivering terror, the reported movements of a Mr. Andrews, whom he has "high authority" for believing an agent of Texas, authorized to sell the republic to England outright upon any terms he might choose to make. This ridiculous array of horrible inducements to instant annexation, is very amusingly swept away by Mr. Murphy's reply, who says that this personage, whose movements so sadly alarm Mr. Secretary Upshur, was a paltry fellow whose sole authority to represent the republic abroad, consisted in his having been expelled from her borders by force and thus denied the privilege of serving her at home.

This cowardly apprehension, that England will in some way obtain a commanding influence over the Government of Texas, is the solitary motive urged in these documents for immediate annexation. Our Executive seems to have felt very sensibly the lamentable lack of evidence to give even color to such a fear; for all his despatches to our agents, in London, Texas, or Mexico, urge them to extraordinary vigilance and assiduity in hunting up proofs upon this subject. Mr. Everett, in a letter to Mr. Upshur, of Nov 3 1843, said that Lord Aberdeen had solemnly and repeatedly assured him, that "the abolition of slavery had never been *alluded* to in connection with a projected treaty between England and Texas;" and that "England had nothing in view, in reference to Texas, which ought in the slightest degree to cause uneasiness in the United States;" and in a subsequent despatch of Nov 16, Mr. Everett, recounted another conversation with Lord Aberdeen, in which the latter repeated his solemn assurance that "as far as Texas was concerned, the British Government had made no proposition to her whatever; that they had connected the subject of the abolition of slavery in Texas with a *recommendation* to Mexico to acknowledge her independence; but Mexico had given the suggestion no encouragement, and it rested there." In a letter of instructions to Mr. Pakenham, dated Dec. 26, 1843, Lord Aberdeen formally and explicitly denies the rumors prevalent in the United States on the subject of the policy of Great Britain with regard to Texas, and declares that England would take no measures for the abolition of slavery in Texas, interfering in the slightest degree with the rights or interests of other nations, and that she has no design to establish, and no desire to possess, any dominant influence in the affairs of that republic.

And these forcible and conclusive declarations on the part of Great Britain, which utterly annihilate every shadow of inducement urged for the annexation, are met by a weak and irrelevant argument from Mr Calhoun in defence of the abstract necessity and expediency of the institution of Slavery.

Our solemn treaty of *peace* and *friendship* with Mexico is not even honored with the most distant allusion. The message of Mr Tyler repeats some of the twaddle in which his last annual message indulged, about the unreasonable length of the war between Mexico and Texas, and the extreme propriety of the United States interfering to put an end to it; and Mr Calhoun writes a brief note to Mr. Green, our charge we suppose at Mexico, authorizing him to inform the Mexican Government that a treaty of annexation has been concluded, and assuring her that no disrespect to her authority was intended thereby.

The publication of the Treaty and its accompanying documents expresses thoroughly the utter weakness of all the arguments by which the immediate annexation was urged, and will excite a universal revulsion among the people against the consummation of the project. The statement of Mr. Tyler's message, and of Mr. Upshur's letters, alleging that the scheme was extremely popular among the people of the United States, are so notoriously untrue as scarcely to deserve a contradiction; while the positive declaration of Mr. Tyler, that the annexation is now *anxiously sought* by Texas, is so clearly and flatly contradicted by the facts disclosed in the correspondence, that the proposition was *first made* by our Government, and then *declined* by Texas, who was only persuaded into it by Mr. Upshur's alternate coaxing and bullying, as to bear the stamp of a simple naked *falsehood*. There are many other points in these documents which might seem worthy of comment; but the measure is so certain to be rejected by the Senate as to render comment upon it almost superfluous. The whole question, in all its aspects, is most ably and clearly discussed in the frank, manly and masterly letter of Mr. Clay in another column.

## Twenty-Eighth Congress.

*From the Baltimore American.*

WASHINGTON, April 29.

### UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Semple, on leave, introduced a Bill to establish an Armory at Fort Massack, Ill.

POST OFFICE BILL.—The bill to remodel the Post Office Department, and to reduce the rates of postage, was again read this morning, and after an opposition from Mr. Bagby, Mr. Benton and Mr. Hannegan, the bill was passed, yeas 23, nays 14. The bill was then sent to the House.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TARIFF.—The House then took up the Tariff Bill in Committee of the Whole. Messrs Weller, Ramsay of Pa., Collimer of Vt., and Leonard of New York city, successively spoke on the subject. Mr. L. is speaking as I close

PITTSBURGH—MAY 4, 1844.

### The Texas Treaty Documents.

We have read the larger portion of these remarkable State papers with a good deal of zest excited by their very extraordinary political novelites; not that they are sound, or of medium ability, or contain any other peculiarities to excite attention other than those mentioned, and the cause which gave them birth. In perusing them, a reader of moderate acquaintance with the condition of the nation and its component parts cannot but be struck with the singular positions taken by their authors, the egregious errors they commit, their assumptions of opinion as matters of fact, the ridiculous reasoning adduced in support of their assertions, and their substitution of their own ardent wishes for the expressed opinion of the people. An old adage says, "of the absent and dead say nothing but good." We would not, in speaking of the late Secretary of State, Mr. UPSHUR, designedly cast a reflection upon his character; but the papers incorporated in the documents and originated by him are public property, and of them we have a right to speak as public honor demands.

Of these letters the most singular is, perhaps, that addressed semi officially to Mr. EVERETT, under date of Sept. 28th, 1843. In it he labors to convince Mr. E. that Great Britain has designs upon Texas of the most dangerous character to the welfare of the United States. He discusses the probable effect of the abolition of slavery in the Southern States, and assumes as a necessary and unavoidable result that the freeing of the slaves would be the extermination of one or the other—the whites or the blacks! Nay, he goes further, and by the same logical process asserts that the final result would be the extermination of the blacks!

He says: "No man, who knows any thing of his own nature, can suppose it to be possible that two races of men, distinguished by external and ineffacable marks, obvious to every eye, who have held towards each other, from time immemorial, the relation of master and slave, could ever live together as equals, in the same country, and under the same Government. If, therefore, slavery be abolished, the one or the other of the races must leave the country or be exterminated. This choice would be for the slaves, because they are the weaker party;" and then proceeds to argue that we of the free States would not endure their competition in labor, and if they were all to come to the free States would so persecute them, the result would be contention and strife from which would rise their extermination! He never supposes for a moment that the black population of the South would remain there, working cheerfully for a stipend of wages on which a white laborer would sink, but draws a doleful picture of the desolation which would ensue throughout the South from the want of laborers. The *effect* of emancipation in the West Indies is never alluded to, for the best of reasons, that it would completely overset the whole series of assumptions made by the writer. But what are we to think of the opinion the author of these ridiculous assertions entertained of Mr EVERETT? And with what ineffable scorn would he treat these puerile attempts to imbue *him* with the imaginary fears which haunted the imagination of the Secretary.

Another prominent feature in this correspondence is the magnitude which this question of annexation assumed in the minds of those arguing for it, as related with the abolition of slavery. The question to them converged in this "one idea," and that was the great, absorbing, paramount reason why annexation should take place. The effect on them was the same we see in all men who continue looking steadily at a question in one aspect, till it fills their minds and leaves room for nothing else. To-be-sure they offer other reasons, but they were mainly addressed to the baser passions. There are no appeals to the high honor and patriotism of the people—no aim held out which would tend, in laboring after it, to elevate the minds of the citizens of this Republic to higher views of national faith, virtue, and generous dealing. It is characteristic of a noble, expanded mind to raise the views and feelings of those under its influence; but no such effect is produced by this treaty, or any thing connected with it. The direct tendency is to degrade the minds and morals of the people. And what are we to think of the course of such a man as JOHN C. CALHOUN? By him large expectations were created. It was supposed when he took a seat in the Cabinet of JOHN TYLER that there was one member of it who would act the man on this momentous question.

It was supposed that when the state paper on this question were submitted to the people, among them would be found arguments, having the present honorable Secretary for their author, worthy of at least a respectful consideration. How, then, are the hopes of his friends and the respect of his political opponents lowered, when instead of a calm, dignified, cogent argument, this man is found to descend to adopt an argument which he could not but have known to be erroneous, and unworthy of his mind or character. He takes the census of 1840, and from it deduces an argument designed to convince the Rt. Hon. RICHARD PAKENHAM that the condition of the colored population of the South would be immensely injured by the abolition of slavery! He condescends to endeavor to impose on the British Minister as a matter of demonstration what that gentleman cannot but know to be untrue. Have not the stark falsehoods of the census respecting the free blacks of Maine and other Northern states been repeatedly exposed? Has it not been shown, that not only is there room for suspecting the correctness of the returns, which fact alone should have made the Secretary wary of using what might be turned against him, but has it not been absolutely demonstrated that all inferences to the prejudice of free blacks deduced from this source are unfounded and cannot be asserted without serious injury to the character of the asserter for fairness and good faith? Yet, he, the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, lowers himself to this mean and degraded catering to untruth, to please JOHN TYLER.

*From the Baltimore American.*

## The Great Whig Convention.

At eleven o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, the 1st of May, the delegates to the Whig National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, assembled in the Universalist Church.

The delegates were in full attendance, and the Church was crowded to overflowing with eager and earnest spectators.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq. called the Convention to order.

Senator HUNTINGTON of Connecticut announced the organization as follows: Mr. H said the day and the hour had arrived, and he would propose the Hon. Arthur L. Hopkins of Alabama as President of the Convention, *pro tem*.

The name was received with cheers. Mr. Hopkins took the chair, and submitted to the Convention that the blessing of God should be invoked upon the assembly on the occasion. For that purpose the Rev. Mr. Johns would pronounce the first prayer made before the Continental Congress.

The Lord's prayer was then uttered, followed by some of the most appropriate prayers of the Episcopal service. The immense assembly stood while the prayers were read, and the scene was most impressive.

Another of the city clergymen, Rev. Mr. Williams, read appropriate passages from the word of God, exhorting the people "to walk worthy of their vocation."

The following officers were then nominated:

PRESIDENT:

Hon. AMBROSE SPENCER, of New York

VICE PRESIDENTS.

George W. Crosby, of Maine.
J. Goodwin, of New Hampshire.
L. Saltonstall, of Massachusetts.
S. F. Mann, of Rhode Island.
Charles Payne, of Vermont.
W. V. Ellsworth, of Connecticut.
E. Root, of New York.
John B. Aycrigg, of New Jersey.
James W. Thompson, of Delaware.
John Strohm, of Pennsylvania.
W. C. Dawson, of Georgia.
Wm. Martin, of Tennessee.
Thomas Medcalf, of Kentucky.
Samuel Sprigg, of Maryland.
B. W. Leigh, of Virginia.
Richard Hines, of North Carolina.
Jacob Burnett, of Ohio.
Samuel Hall, of Indiana.
Henry Chipman, of Michigan.
Henry Johnson, of Louisiana.
James Dupree, of Mississippi.
R. A. Ewing, of Missouri.
Cyrus Edwards, of Illinois.
H. J. Thornton, of Alabama.
J. P. Preston, of South Carolina.
James H. Walker, of Arkansas.

SECRETARIES.

Isaac Monroe, of Maryland.
George Mason Graham, of Louisiana.
Robert E. Horner, of New Jersey.
C. C. Norvell, of Tennessee.
Noah Smith, of Maine.
Edward J. Hale, of North Carolina.

The name of the Honorable AMBROSE SPENCER was received with applause, and all the officers appeared to give entire satisfaction to all the members of the Convention. The names were unanimously accepted.

The gentlemen nominated were conducted to the Chair by Mr. Archer of Va. and Mr. Johnson of Md.

Loud applause greeted Mr. Spencer as he took the stand, and the array of distinguished men from all parts of the country upon the platform was very imposing.

The President, on taking the Chair, made the following Address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

Selected to preside over the deliberations of this august assemblage of Whigs and Patriots from every part of this wide-spread Republic, I return you my unfeigned and grateful thanks for the distinguished honor conferred on me—an honor far surpassing any I have ever received, and which I cannot but regard as a crowning one of a long life, much of which has been devoted to public service. Unaccustomed to presiding over such an assembly, I should have felt great diffidence in my capacity in discharging the duties of the Chair, but for consideration that we meet as brothers in principle, animated by one common purpose to rescue our beloved country and its institutions from the degradation into which they have fallen, and to place on a firm basis its honor, its prosperity, its happiness and its glory. In a Convention thus constituted, I feel confident that any want of tact or parliamentary experience on my part will be unimportant, for among the friends of order and the law, disorder will not be found—What a spectacle is here presented for the profound consideration of the world! a representation by delegates emanating immediately from the people of all the States of this glorious Union, to select from among our most talented and patriotic statesmen, two citizens to be presented to their approval as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of these United States.

The inappreciable importance of a wise and right selection of candidates for these high trusts is so obvious that I need not say a word to enhance in your minds the great duty imposed upon us. I may, however, remark that public opinion, which is omnipotent here, has anticipated our selection, to the first station, in designating an individual pre-eminent as a patriot and a statesman, whose name has conferred honor on his country, and whose counsels and voice in our Cabinet and our Legislative Halls have had a potency in favor of liberty, the honor of the country and its best interests, which no other name has attained since our immortal Washington.

Averse as I am in general to the binding efficacy of instructions, in this case I cheerfully yield my hearty assent to the instructions imposed on me as regards the selection of a candidate for the Presidency. I need not name the man, for there is but one name that thrills our bosoms, and arouses and fixes our hopes as the saviour of our country from the misrule which has distracted and disgraced it, and brought reproach upon Representative governments.

Gentlemen, it is not to be expected that we come here with any thing like unanimity in the selection of a candidate for the Vice President. The first difficulty to be met and overcome is the fact that many persons of high attainments and distinguished statesmanship, and withal of lofty and unsuspected integrity have been named in various sections of the Union, having equal or nearly equal pretensions. These gentleman have their personal friends and admirers: and it may be that to some extent, there may exist sectional feelings.

What course, then, gentlemen, shall we pursue to reconcile these personal and sectional predilections? If my advice is of any value, it is, that we imitate the example of the sages and patriots who formed and fashioned the glorious Constitution under which this nation has enjoyed inestimable blessings, and risen to its present high and proud distinction among the nations of the earth—give a place to compromise and conciliation. Let us select some eminent citizen, conversant in public affairs, of an integrity of character well tried and of whom we can believe he would die the death rather than betray his friends, or change or abandon the great principles which unite and animate the whigs of this union. If we enter upon this selection in the spirit of conciliation and compromise, yielding our individual preference we cannot fail finally in selecting a person having all the qualities I have mentioned, who will unite us all and terminate our duties most satisfactorily.

I forbear Gentlemen to dwell on the distinctive principles of the Whig party; this will be done in the progress of our deliberations and proclaimed to the world. I may say I hope without arrogance or offence, that they are vital principles, all tending to the honor of the country and the prosperity and happiness of the masses of our people, alike beneficial to all classes and sections of the nation, and such as I have ever cherished and maintained.

We have, gentlemen, been sorely afflicted as a party. The lamented Harrison by an inscrutable Providence was soon after his accession removed by death from the high station to which we had elevated him; and but for this grievous and untoward event, the principles of our party would have been carried out and established triumphantly. But alas! what has happened since? Here gentlemen allow me to draw a veil. I need not say a word as to the course pursued by the man chosen by us to succeed him in the event that took place.

The power placed in his hands for the most beneficial purposes has been used to subvert some of our declared and cherished principles, and what is equally to be lamented, to persecute and proscribe the very men by whose exertions he obtained that power.

Gentlemen, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances our principles have survived, and so commended themselves to the people that we meet together under the most happy auspices. The Whigs though for a time dormant and discouraged have arisen with renovated strength and vigor, ready for the contest, more enthusiastic than ever, and under the leading of their illustrious chief determined to conquer.

I congratulate you gentlemen on the auspicious prospects before us. Let us do our duties well, and success will crown our efforts, and our country will be redeemed and regenerated.

Mr. Watkins Leigh, of Virginia, in brief terms stated the occasion under which the convention had met. The great object was to nominate for President and Vice President.—For the first office there was a hearty unanimity for Henry Clay—a word that expressed more enthusiasm—that had in it more eloquence than the names of Chatham, Burke, Patrick Henry, and to us than any other and all other men together. Mr. Leigh proposed the following resolution:

*RESOLVED* THAT THIS CONVENTION UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATE AND RECOMMEND TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY, AS PRESIDENT OF THESE UNITED STATES.

A thousand voices sounded almost a thousand times "AMEN," and "AMEN," accompanied by such cheers and clapping of hands as the world never before heard. The cheers were prolonged for many minutes and with such deafening shouts as made the church quake.

A motion was made that a committee of five members be appointed to inform Mr. Clay of his nomination. The following committee was appointed to inform Mr Clay of his nomination:

Messrs. Berrien of Georgia; Lawrence of Massachusetts; Archer of Virginia; Burnett of Ohio; and Erastus Root, of New York.

A letter was read from the Hon. George Evans, declining the nomination for Vice President, which many of his friends were so anxious that he should receive. The letter was read by Mr. Brownson of Maine, and the Convention expressed their appreciation of the motives which had actuated him upon the occasion by ordering the letter inserted upon the minutes.

A motion was made by a delegate from N. Y. to invite Mr. CLAY to attend the Convention to-morrow (Thursday.) The Convention were divided as to the propriety of this step when a delegate from Maryland read a letter from HENRY CLAY, the good sense of which all present acceded to.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1844

My Dear Sir:—I cannot reconcile it to my sense of delicacy and propriety to attend either of the Whig Conventions this week in Baltimore. Such is my deliberate judgment. I hope my friends will acquiesce in my determination, and not urge me to revoke it, which I cannot do.

Yours, faithfully,

H. CLAY.

TO REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., Baltimore.

A letter from the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON of Delaware, was about to be read by Mr. Ridgeley of Del. when the audience were alarmed and interrupted by a crash of seats in the gallery, which for many moments disturbed all order of business: There was a general rush for the door.

Order was restored and Mr Clayton's letter was then read—declining to be in the way of any other man, and pledging himself in advance to support the nomination, whoever might be the candidate.

Mr. Thomas H. McKennan of Pa., offered a Resolution of thanks to George Evans and John M. Clayton for their patriotic and noble letters.

A gentleman from Ohio read a letter from the Hon. John McLean, Judge of the Supreme Court from Ohio, declining the nomination for Vice President, and expressing respect, kindness and preference for Henry Clay.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Selden of N. Y. proposed a resolution to the effect that each State Delegation should appoint one of their number to represent them and their views in regard to a candidate for Vice President. The gentleman appointed, to write the name of the favorite candidate upon the back of his ticket, and present it to the Convention.

Judge Burnett thought it best that the choice should be made according to the federal population. He had no idea that the State contiguous to this—and which could early send Delegates here, would have more influence than those belonging to them as States. Some of the Delegates came here from a few miles and some from two thousand miles off.

Mr. Kelley of Ohio, proposed that the votes for Vice President should be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that they appoint one Delegate from each State delegation to express their views.

Other plans were proposed which gave rise to discussion. Mr Selden defended his resolution in preference to that of Mr. Kelley; Mr. S. thought that if the proposition from Ohio was carried out the minority would not be represented. If the gentleman's resolution prevailed the effect would be that one more than one-half of the Delegates from a State would control all the rest.

Mr. Johnson of Md. proposed that all the pending propositions be laid upon the table, and that the Delegates be called upon to vote *viva voce*. All other propositions were withdrawn except that of Mr. Johnston, which was now reduced to writing, and which proposed that the members of the Convention be severally called upon to name some candidate for the Vice Presidency, and if no one shall have a majority upon the first call, the Delegates shall be called anew until a majority vote shall have been obtained, and that the candidate receiving the largest number of votes shall be the candidate of the Convention.

Mr. Berrien of Georgia desired that the Delegates should be called by votes, and after some delay, the Delegates according to the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress were called, beginning with Maine and going through the States.

The call of two hundred and seventy-five names occupied about one hour.

The names of Delegates having been called, Geo. Chambers, Esq. of Pa proposed that each State present its favorite candidate to the Convention. The Pennsylvania Delegates had unanimously instructed him to nominate John Sergeant.

Mr. Johnson of Md. renewed his Resolution to obtain the sense of the Convention as to the candidate for Vice President.

Mr. Spencer of N. Y. named Millard Fillmore.

Bellamy Storer of Ohio nominated John Davis of Massachusetts.

Mr. Green of New Jersey nominated Theodore Frelinghuysen.

The States were then called to vote, beginning again with Maine. The following was the result of the first ballot:

FIRST BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes, | 275 |
| Necessary to a choice, | 138 |
| John Davis had, | 83 |
| Millard Fillmore, | 53 |
| Theodore Frelinghysen, | 101 |
| John Sergeant, | 38 |

The Delegations out of New England were divided—five were for JOHN DAVIS, and Rhode Island for Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

New York for Mr. FILLMORE, and scattering votes were thrown for him in the West. Mr SERGEANT received scattering votes in the West, and the unanimous vote in his own State.

SECOND BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes, | 275 |
| Necessary to a choice, | 138 |
| John Davis, | 74 |
| Millard Fillmore, | 51 |
| Theodore Frelinghuysen, | 118 |
| John Sergeant, | 32 |

Mr. SERGEANT'S name was then withdrawn and a third ballot called for which resulted as follows:

THIRD BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes, | 275 |
| Necessary to a choice, | 138 |
| John Davis had | 78 |
| Millard Fillmore, | 40 |
| Theodore Frelinghuysen, | 155 |

The venerable President announced that

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

having received the majority of votes, was the candidate of the convention. A score of cheers followed.

Judge BURNETT of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN is unanimously nominated to the office of Vice President, and that he be presented to the American people for that office.

The following Committee were announced to inform Mr. Frelinghuysen of his nomination: Gov. Ellsworth of Conn., Henry U. Green of N. J., Wm B. Reed of Pa., Gov. Metcalfe of Ky. and Samuel F. Mann, of Rhode Island.

Alfred Kelly of Ohio said Ohio had nominated John Davis, because she had brought him into the field, and because she could not honorably desert so honorable a man. But she had been fairly overcome in Convention, and no State would support Mr Frelinghuysen with more unanimity than the State of Ohio.

Mr. Ellsworth of Conn, who had voted for John Davis through all the ballotings, said he should, as would the People of Connecticut, vote for Theodore Frelinghuysin. He was a man above all reproach, and had the confidence of all the People.

Mr. McKennan, of Pa., whose name had been mentioned for Vice President, said that he rejoiced with respect to himself that the nomination had fallen upon a greater and better man, a man whose reputation (said Mr McK.) cannot be assailed even by such a man as Amos Kendall. The Pennsylvania Delegation with all their hearts and souls will go for the nomination of Mr Frelinghuysen.

Mr. Terril of Tenn said as an old man he must say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McKennan,) that though he might not be a wiser man than the nominee, he was at least as good a man.

Mr. Erastus Root of N. Y., who voted for Mr. Fillmore, announced that the nomination met his hearty concurrence, and he believed that the People of N. Y. would be as unanimous for it now as he was.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence took all hearts by the response to this nomination. We voted for JOHN DAVIS, said he, once, twice, and thrice, and thus we continued to vote until we were fairly and honorably and hone tly beaten. For myself, for Massachusetts, and I think for all New England, said Mr. Lawrence, (yes, yes, yes, said all voices,) the nomination of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN will meet our free and hearty support.

Mr. Little of Maine spoke for Maine, and said that though a doubtful State her motto was "we'll try."

Mr. Crosby of Maine would not admit that Maine was a doubtful State. She was not so in '40. She would not be so in '44.

Henry N. Green, of New Jersey, spoke earnestly and eloquently of the learning, wisdom, piety and patriotism of Theodore Frelinghuysen. New Jersey had nominated him less than three months since from no State pride, but because she knew him well—knew him as a man of high and lofty character, a man upon whose character there was no stain—upon whose escutcheon there was no dishonor.

When the timid stood still and the zealous grew cold, and HENRY CLAY was assailed on all hands, Mr. Frelinghuysen stood by him and never deserted him.

His father was always a firm decided and unwavering patriot,—a soldier of the Revolution,—a brave and a patriotic citizen. New Jersey envied New York that her favorite citizen now resided there, but New Jersey would relinquish the honor if New York would honor him, whom to honor would prove an honor to herself. This was the first time that New Jersey had ever offered a man for the suffrages of the People and New Jersey would be grateful to this Convention for its choice, and would stamp the "Broad Seal" of the State in its favor.

Other gentlemen addressed the meeting much to the same purpose, resolutions were passed, and the convention finally adjourned *sine die*, with long and loud cheers for HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS.

We see it remarked, both in the New York American and the Tribune, that some very important documents have *not* been laid before the Senate with the treaty, the principal of which are a *protest* of Gen. ALMONTE, the Mexican Minister, before leaving Washington, and Mr CALHOUN'S reply. Besides these, it is thought that the principal part of the correspondence of Mr. MURPHY, from TEXAS, is retained, and that the result of several conferences between Mr. CALHOUN and the Mexican Minister are suppressed. The American is of opinion that the Senate is bound to insist that these official conferences and their results shall be laid before it, before it can be required to act on a subject so likely to commit the peace of the country.

There are strong suspicions that in the part of the correspondence, with Texas, suppressed, an agreement was entered into by the President with Texas, that pending the negotiation the United States should maintain a naval force in the Gulf to protect Texas against any hostile movements from Mexico in that quarter; and that an additional military force should be immediately put in march, for the southwest, with the like purpose of taking part with Texas, in case Mexico should assail that country, or instigate the Indians to assail it from that quarter.

These suspicions are powerfully strengthened from the fact that a naval force *is* ordered to concentrate in the Gulf, and two regiments of Infantry have been ordered to the Sabine, and Dragoon accoutrements are preparing for the same quarter. We are thus on the brink of a war with Mexico, through the scandalous conduct of the President, and it becomes the Senate to probe the matter to the bottom, before JOHN TYLER'S recklessness and folly shall have embroiled us beyond recovery.

THE TREATY.—The Baltimore Patriot states that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate has been despatched after the editor of the New York Post, and we may yet learn who is the delinquent. Mr Benton intends to move to take off the injunction of secrecy, considering it a farce to be debating in secret what the public are already in possession of.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Accounts come in cheeringly, carrying dismay into the VAN BUREN camp. The Baltimore Patriot, of Tuesday evening, says the Whigs have gained thus far 13, and lost 3; net gain 10—which, if maintained, will go very far to give them the majority on joint ballot.

The Baltimore American, of Wednesday morning states, "A letter from Washington received last evening states that the Whigs have so far elected members enough to the Legislature to make a *tie* upon joint ballot.—The gain is 12, and enough to secure a Whig Legislature, if there are no more changes.

The Richmond Compiler of Tuesday says that the majority for Bailey, (L. F.) in the Accomac Congressional District, is 75.

MR. BENTON ON THE TEXAS TREATY.—The Globe of Monday evening contains a letter from Mr. BENTON, upon the Texas treaty. He is in favor of annexation, and he thinks it will be brought about hereafter—but *he is opposed* to the treaty now before the Senate. He is however for discussing the treaty in open Senate, and says he shall make a motion to that effect. He charges those who have originated that treaty, as wanting in "judgment and patriotism," and their conduct "inconsistent and discreditable."

*Correspondence of the Baltimore American.*

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1844.

The Hon John C. Spencer this morning sent in his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury. The resignation it is declared by the President's friends has been rather from compulsion than choice. Mr Spencer goes out with no assurance, as stated, of receiving the Russian Mission, and parts with Mr Tyler, no doubt, with more ill will than good feeling towards him or his.

Mr. Green of New Jersey is named as his successor. Mr. G. was recently confirmed as District Attorney of N. J.

## Twenty-Eighth Congress.

*Condensed from the Baltimore American.*

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1844.

### UNITED STATES SENATE.

APPEARANCE OF MR. NILES.—Mr. Fairfield presented the credentials of John M. Niles as Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March last. Mr. Niles took his seat immediately upon the right of Mr. Allen.

Mr. Jarnegin introduced a resolution proposing that a Select Committee of five Senators be appointed to inquire into the capacity of the Senator elect from Connecticut to take the oath of office, and also to inquire into his election, qualifications, &c.

The resolution gave rise to debate, and it was amended by adopting a simple resolution inquiring into the capacity of the Senator to take the prescribed oath.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TARIFF.—This bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and discussed by Messrs. A. Smith of N. Y., Boyd of Ky., C. Smith of Ind., King of N. Y., and Marsh of Vermont.


## CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to purchase Adams' Patent Wooden Pumps, or any imitation of the same, from any person or persons, other than those who are legally authorised to manufacture or vend them. It is the determination of the undersigned to protect the patent right.

All therefore who infringe under any pretence whatever, will lay themselves liable to prosecution therefor.

WM. TATE, Pittsburgh, is sole agent for the above Pumps in Western Pennsylvania.

SILAS T. JEWELL,
Agent for the Patentee.

apr 26—w1yT

### PROPOSALS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by an act of the Legislature to PURCHASE a FARM and erect suitable buildings for the lodging and maintenance of the Poor of the City of Allegheny, in pursuance of the object of their appointment, hereby give NOTICE that they will receive PROPOSALS, until the 1st day of June next, for an IMPROVED FARM of not less than 150 acres, and not more than 300 acres, and not further from the city than 10

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

*South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets*

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing more of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For 20 lines, or less, | One insertion, | $0 50 |
| " " | Two " | 0 75 |
| " " | Three " | 1 00 |
| " " | Three months, | 3 00 |
| " " | Six " | 6 00 |
| " " | Twelve " | 10 00 |

BUSINESS CARDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Five lines or less, | One year, | $6 00 |
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PITTSBURGH—MAY 7, 1844


## THE TYLER MEETING.

On Saturday morning a handbill calling a Tyler meeting in the evening at the Washington Coffee House was pasted about the Post Office—it was signed by a number of persons, the majority we believe employed by Government, contractors and agents, and a few, we have heard, not long in this country. At the meeting we recognized a large proportion of Whigs collected to see the sport, and a few Van Buren men. Mr. JOHN ANDERSON was called to the Chair, and four Vice Presidents appointed to assist him in the immensely laborious duties of his office: three secretaries were likewise elected to put on record the proceedings of this memorable demonstration at which some of the office-holders screwed up their courage to the sticking point to appear for the first time. The Chairman proceeded to "define his position," which was, that *he* would go for the nominee of the national democratic Convention only (he would'nt agree to a separate Tyler convention at all,) and had to re-define it at the request of the Post Master, who was very sensitive least there shou d be a misunderstanding.

A committee of five were appointed to overhaul the "cut and dry" resolutions, and during their absence numberless attempts were made to get up a speech, but it could'nt be done. During this dull interval one of the grave Vice Presidents actually nodded with sleepiness. Presently in came BENTON KERR, who announced that he would make a minority report. The majority through their chairman, S. BLACK, Esq reported a preamble and resolutions containing the customary quantum of fulsome flattery and adulation of JOHN TYLER. BENTON made his homily, redolent with wretched grammar and stolid poetry, praise of DICK JOHNSON and TYLER vetoes, &c. These two reports were advocated by Mr. BLACK and BENTON; and what is worthy of special note, both claimed for TYLER the merit of the Tariff of 1842, and awarded him infinite praise for it. We want this noted, for both these reports were adopted.

If the officeholders here were authorized to say what they did, then, even if McKAY's Tariff bill should pass, JOHN TYLER will certainly veto it. On the other hand, how are those who assisted at this meeting, and were especially careful to announce that *they* went only for the nominee of the National Democratic Convention that is to be, to reconcile their loud unconditional approbation of the present Tariff, with the movement of their party in Congress to have it modified and virtually destroyed? And how will their speeches and professions of last Saturday evening tally with Van Buren's famous Richmond letter? Come gentlemen! you who talk so fair, what will you do if he is nominated? Have to eat your words that is certain, or refuse to support your nominee, a pleasant alternative.

The reports and speeches were all shaped to show what JOHN TYLER had done for Pittsburgh. "He" said Mr. B., has sent $500,000 into Allegheny county." Did he send it to buy votes?—the whole strain was just this—"see how much JOHN TYLER has paid for you: now wont you support him?" In short, this was a mongrel meeting. The principal actors were specially guarded against committing themselves for TYLER; and went dead against a "Tyler Convention" at Baltimore, in case he was not nominated by the Locos.

BENTON KERR, the brawling demagogue, the chimney sweep and sewer-cleaner of the "democracy," *par-excellence*, abused us to his heart's content. We imagine we see him now: how terrible he looked: how he shook his head and his fist: how he strutted and bellowed. "Our army swore terribly in Flanders." Poor BENTON was at a job of political sewer-cleaning, but he delivered himself, and there was the end on't.

## WHIG CONVENTION OF RATIFICATION.

This glorious Convention was one of the largest and most magnificent pageants ever seen in this county. Every State in the Union, was represented, some by thousands—others by hundreds. One impulse, one warm gushing feeling of patriotism, animated every bosom. The immense crowd, the gorgeous banners, the triumphal arches, the thrilling music, the presence of ten thousand of America's fair daughters, and especially the collection of mind and eloquence, altogether render this an era in our Nation's history.

We find it impossible to find room for all we should like to give of the glorious transactions of the two days. What room we have we devote to the cause.

The following is the address of REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., in presenting the National Prize Banner to the Delaware Delegation, which had won the prize.

*Fellow Whigs of the State of Delaware.*

In the name and at the request of the young Whigs of Baltimore, I have the honor and pleasure of presenting this Banner to you.—It is given, as all who hear me know, in token of that pre-eminence of zeal, which has induced you to gather here, in numbers larger in proportion, than those of your sister States, around the altar where the fire of victory has been rekindled! I am proud, my fellow citizens, of the privilege of addressing you, under such circumstances!—you have come, from your domestic pleasures, from your homes and friends, and from your needful toil—to swell the mighty band of brethren, who, with a common spirit, have rallied here, in behalf of a glorious, invincible and common cause! Among them all you stand conspicuous—*best* among the *good!* most to be honored, among those honored much! High, as has been the stand of your noble State, among her fellows boldly, bravely and truly as her Whig sons have borne themselves, during years of doubtful conflict, *to-day* you have filled up the measure of her renown! *To-day*, you have made her the Banner Commonwealth of this Union! Honored be she, with her laurels!

"She won them well! and may she wear them long!"

Look, Sirs, upon the prize before you—as it waves in the breeze, which is to bear to every quarter of our Union, the tidings of this mighty gathering, and of your triumph! Gorgeous as are its folds, we would that they were worthier of the true men over whom it is their destiny to float! Yet, is there on them, that, which far transcends all that the painter's skill could lavish, or the artist's taste conceive! Upon the one side wreathed in a bright garland, are the insigna of the States of your confederacy—shining, the richest chaplet that Freedom ever bore upon her brow! Learn Sirs—if good Whigs like you can need the teaching—learn, from that wreath, that all your Country's destinies, her honor, hope, and welfare are centred in the UNION, which your fathers framed for you! Learn that, in the season of *domestic trial*—when the storm gathers, and the blasts are pitiless—the Union is the ark of your only refuge! Forget not, that when the tempest comes surging *from abroad*, the Union is the one thing, upon which hang your honor and salvation! Prize then, I pray you, the moral which your flag impresses. Bear it to your homes! Write it on your hearts! Teach your children to love, as you have loved, to defend as you defend, your "impregnable" and "priceless" Union.

Upon the other side, there is the portraiture of one, whose name and fame are deeply dear to all of us—whose history is the history of your country's greatness—whose triumph now, will be *your* triumph—the victory of the Constitution and the people! Read, in the story of the life of Henry Clay, the beautiful illustration of your country's institutions!—Learn there, and prize, the truth, that from the humblest station, there is a road for genius and virtue, to Fame's loftiest steep. Remember, too, that of that great citizen's most elevated titles to his country's admiration, the very proudest is, his ardent, honest, unfaltering devotion to the cause of the ONE UNDIVIDED UNION! The emblems that surround his image, will bring ever to your minds, the mighty interests of *agriculture, commerce and* DOMESTIC INDUSTRY—over which his zealous patriotism has, without failing, hung. And when, now, and in the times to come, you shall be surrounded by the blessings of a policy, whose spirit his wisdom has breathed into your laws, remember, fellow citizens, *that* man will best deserve his country's love, and will most surely earn her laurels, who toils, with head, and heart and nerve, to give that country genuine independence—PROTECTION TO HER LABOR—to her people, BREAD!

Above that honored head, you will perceive, the painter's skill has placed, as 'twere a thing of life, the bird of your country's arms! Let that, too, teach you that the cause to which you, and I, and all of us, this day pledge ourselves altogether—soars, like the eagle, full in the sunlight—asking no darkness to hide in—seeking the upper air, with the world's gaze on it—made for triumph, by its nature! Let it be to you as inspiration—as an emblem of perseverance and upward hope!—Find, in the proud bird of your native forests, traits of dauntless gallantry which marks your champion, and which should go, ever, with men, who, like you, and all of you, have pledged heart and soul to a righteous cause!

Take, then, my fellow Whigs of Delaware, this trophy of your enthusiasm and devotion. The staff which bears it was cut from Ashland, by the hand of our leader. Plant it deep and let it find root, in the soil of your Commonwealth! You have won it nobly—and with all the emblems which it bears—with the associations which cluster around it, it is yours! yours only! But, bear in mind that it is but the pledge of your future exertions in the same glorious behalf! You have done *well hitherto! BETTER NOW*—the BEST is yet before you! You will not be wanting to the duties, which devolve on you, as *the right of the Whig Line!* Victors here, to day, in the friendly strife of brethren—you will be victors *hereafter*—when the contest is hot, with the foe! The banner which floats over you, in this brilliant pageant, will float, we know in equal triumph, whenever your patriotism is tasked or your energy called to the rescue! Take it then with you! We commit it, with pride, to hands like yours! And when, in strife, it shall cheer you, and in victory it shall glisten over you—remember that the WHIGS OF THE WHIG CITY OF BALTIMORE shall be with you in spirit—*your cause their cause*—your triumph their triumph!

When Mr. JOHNSON had concluded, Mr. JOHNSON, of Delaware, on behalf of the delegation from that State, requested Judge CLAYTON to respond, which he did in the following very eloquent terms:

Mr. Johnson:—It is with a degree of satisfaction not easily expressed, that I accept the honor just conferred upon me by order of the Marshal of the Delaware delegation—that of receiving this beautiful banner in their behalf. Presented to us as it is by citizens of that gallant State with whose chivalry our own forefathers shed their blood on many a battle plain of the Revolution, and to whom the people of Delaware have ever been attached by all the ties of friendship, were it studded with gems it could not be more acceptable to us—(cheers)—and when we know that in addition to all the artist's skill could bestow upon it, the fair hands of the ladies of Baltimore have contributed to decorate and embellish it, it receives an increased value in our eyes as a proof of the interest which our fair country women take in the glorious cause for which we have this day convened.—(Cheers.)

This is but another consideration which could enhance the gratification we feel on this occasion, and we have it in the evidence, which this banner furnishes, of our devotion to the interests of our country and to Whig principles, with which we believe those interests are identified. In the darkest hours of that long night of misrule to which *modern* democracy had subjected our suffering country, when others had almost despared of the republic, and when even Vermont herself "that bright particular star *which never sets*," seemed for an instant to grow dim in our political firmament. Delaware still struggled triumphantly through the contest and sparkled like a diamond amidst the gloom that surrounded her. Through good and through evil report, she never faltered in her attachment to the great Statesman of the West. [Prolonged cheering.]

Her affectionate regard for his character and services always seemed only to increase with the increasing violence and injustice he encountered from others; and when her delegates this day beheld the mighty masses gathered to do him justice and to confer upon him the highest honor which a grateful country could bestow, when they saw the procession of a countless multitude of freemen moving to ratify the decree of our National Convention, exceeding in the magnificence of the spectacle the splendor of a Roman triumph—spreading its thousand banners glittering to the sun, and ravishing the ear with the lofty "music of its march," there were no hearts which beat higher with emotion than theirs—there was no voice which sent forth shouts of deeper and more fervid enthusiasm. Henry Clay is dear to Delaware, chiefly because he has twice saved the Union at its last gasp.

We all know that a present, in the making or gift of which the ladies have any part is apt to excite feelings of jealousy in others. But let not the gallant Whigs of other States who have been foiled in their manly efforts to win this banner which the ladies must have known was destined for Delaware, (I say so because it is so admirably tasteful in all its arrangements.)—Let not our brothers, however, on this glorious occasion cherish a single jealous or envious emotion. Delaware is "the little sister" in the great family of American Republics, and in every generous family, *the little one will be the pet.* [Tremendous cheering.]

To all here assembled her delegates bid me say, that she will hold this banner and the staff which sustains it, for the benefit of all good Whigs, believing that the sight of it will rouse their energies at future Conventions, so long as Whig principles are cherished and the name of Henry Clay is dear to his country. [Great applause.]

Allow me in conclusion to tender you, Mr. Johnson, the grateful acknowledgements of the Delaware delegation for the kind, the flattering and the eloquent terms in which you have presented to us that which we prize so highly—to offer our thanks to the Gentlemen of the Banner Committee who have so impartially and honorably discharged their duties, and above all to the *Ladies of Baltimore*, in honor of whom (judging from the fluttering I now observe) you are about to hear the loudest notes of the game cocks fresh from the land of the "Blue hen's chickens," (tremendous cheering.)

[It will be recollected that Delaware adopted this Banner in honor of her Revolutionary Soldiers who, by their gallantry in thirty-three pitched battles, won the name of the "game cocks," and from their blue uniforms the State was called by the soldiers the "Blue Hen," and her troops the "blue hen's chickens."]

### Speeches at the Ratification Convention.

At the principal stand, when Mr. Stanley of North Carolina had concluded his address to the assembled Convention of Ratification, Mr J. N. Reynolds, of the city of New York, one of the Vice Presidents of the Convention was then called out, and spoke briefly in behalf of the Young Men of New York.

Yon glorious sun (said he,) that has rolled round the heavens from the commencement of Time, never looked down on a spectacle like this The noble, the gallant, the spirited young men of the nation are here, with one purpose, one mind, one heart, one head, to respond and ratify the nomination of Henry Clay.

In the choice of the second officer, New York has not been gratified in the selection of her first and undivided preference for her own candidate. But she yields to none, who now mingle spirits here, on this common altar and Mecca of our political faith,) in devotion to Whig principles and Whig measures, and the living embodiment of them all; the star not now of the West, but of the whole Union!—Henry Clay!

The young men of New York have now what they have long labored for, the name of Henry Clay inscribed on their banners—and the *rainbow* that ever circles in the white sun, lit spray of their confidence and hope of the future, its mighty thunder but a faint echo of their own in November next.

With the same spirit in which our institutions were framed, in the only spirit in which they can exist, and be perpetuated, I know that I speak truly the feelings of the noble, the disinterested, the patriotic young men of New York, from tide water to the Lakes—when I say, as I now do say,—that not with cheerfulness only—but with heart and soul, they take upon the same banner that bears the beloved name of Henry Clay, the name of New Jersey's favorite son, Theodore Frelinghuysen, and with hearts that quail not will strike again and again, not for their State, the ebb and flow of whose single soul are tides to the rest of mankind, but for their country and their whole country.

[Mr. R. here suspended his remarks in consequence of the shower of rain which commenced falling.]

At the second rostrum which was placed at another side of the platform, addresses were made by several distinguished Whigs, sketches of which we annex:

Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, said that he felt how perfectly vain an attempt would be on his part to make his feelings audible.—Whatever might be the effect of this meeting, he would go from here a much better man than when he came. He said that it is not merely on paper that the Constitution of these United States is written—it is impressed, said he, on the hearts of the American people—the bond of Union which links them together. We are an united people—speak alike—think alike, aye, and sing alike. It is no common cause that brings us together. We are the People! You are the conquerers of 1840—the same banners which led us to victory then, float over us now. They talk of omens on the other side. What omens do we want? We make our own omens. We have the same issues as in 1840—almost the same men arrayed against us, and additional thousands have come into our ranks.

Can you think of the possibility of Martin Van Buren going back to office with his famished dependants—delinquent when they were removed—hungry now only for the spoils.

They speak of the affair of 1840. Mr. Van Buren had said that the election was carried in a whirwind This, Mr. C. thought, would be carried in a hurricane.

They speak of the demoralizing effects of the affairs of 1840 In 1844 we shall put the seal of ratification on what was done then.

We stand opposed to a wily and expert party, who will stop at no means to accomplish their object. Let us continue to labor in season and out of season, until we shall plant our victorious banner on the Capitol. Then we may repose in peace under the protection of a virtuous Administration, but until then, let us think nothing is done until all is done.

Mr. Huntington of Connecticut followed Mr Crittenden, and commenced his remarks by asking the question—What should he say in addition to what had been said by the illustrious son of Kentucky, [Mr Crittenden,] who had just addressed the meeting. He said, thousands of people are crowded around us—the majesty of the people is here, and who has the power to contravene its voluntary unbought support of Henry Clay?—Who is Henry Clay? Is he unknown to you? No! There is not a child who has not heard the name of Henry Clay—no intelligent man that does not know him as one who has always been consistent and honest. Elect him and you will have a pure administration of the government of the United States.

There is not a breeze that does not waft from some quarter the news of a new victory. Mr H desired to say a few words about his own native State. She had marched in the van with the victory which had redeemed Maryland. Go home, labor as she did, follow her example, and triumph is certain. He rejoiced to find the working men around him. They are the men able to do the work, and would accomplish it. Are you willing? (Loud cries of aye!) Then go home—go to work, and next November give such a majority as will teach the traitors who have deceived and abused our trust, the fruitlessness of their treachery and the fallacy of their hopes. Will you now, with one voice, ratify what your servants did yesterday, and elect the candidates of your choice? (Loud shouts of aye!)

Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania said—Ought we not all be proud of being Whigs? He had just left the camp of the enemy, and they were dismembered and dismayed. Mr Van Buren's letter on the annexation of Texas had burst upon them like the gun of the Princeton. He had heard the Locos say that their only hope was by running several candidates, and bringing the election into the House. He had told them that would be useless, as we Whigs would beat them altogether.

The result of the next election is certain.—The State of Pennsylvania, which has always been a doubtful State, will in '44 give a large majority for our candidates. Our enemies dare not come to the scratch—they fight for the spoils only, and will try to get over the fence into the clover field. They all claim to be tariff men in Pennsylvania.—even Mr. Van Buren claims to be a tariff man. Do you trust him? (Loud shouts of No!)

They are in great difficulties—they must nominate Van Buren. He is now their candidate, and they dare not refuse him. Mr. Stewart made more extensive remarks illustrating the difficulties by which the party was surrounded, and the certainty of electing the Whig nomination.

Mr. Webster of Massachusetts also addressed the meeting from the other end of the stand, and said that he came to express his hearty concurrence with the nomination that had been made, and expressed his determination when he shall have returned, to use his strenuous efforts to obtain from the eastern people a full ratification of the nomination.—He said that the leading object of interest is the tariff. We need a steady, parental guardian government; we want to give to the industrial classes a protection for their labor; the means of providing for their own support, and of educating their children, so that they might become virtuos and useful citizens He said that he believed the great body of the people have discovered that they must look for repose under the wings of Whig principles.

We hear from the most remote parts of the Union, from States widely separated from each other, from the deepest recesses of the Dismal Swamp, voices in favor of the Tariff. It is our duty, so far as we can to distribute among all sections the feelings that actuate us here. We must become missionaries. We are all one people, destined to one fate—the destinies of this great nation depend on the exercise which the people shall make of the important power confided to their charge. He hoped that the effect of this meeting and of the similar meetings which shall follow it, would result in the accomplishment of the object for which they had this day assembled.

Mr Botts of Virginia, being loudly called for, said—Why am I asked to speak?—why am I asked to come forward, when such a number of abler men crowd around me? what have I to say, but to offer my thanks and tender my congratulations for the nomination which has been made and the unanimity which prevailed among the Whig party?

Yes, (he continued) there is one thing.—At the other end of the stand he had heard the noblest son of Massachusetts express such sentiments as to induce him (Mr. B) to press forward and tender him the right hand of fellowship!

If there is a man who doubts the stability of our institutions, let him look back to the last four years of our government and the years that preceded it.

If any man doubts the purity of the Whig party let him know that they have refused the emoluments and blandishments of office. He then gave a sketch of the trials and virtues of the Whig party, and said if any man doubts the success of the Whig party let him look around this assemblage. Aye! even John Tyler himself, who had declared the other day that "all h—l could not prevent his being President"—let him have Texas and that is the only part of the Continent he will ever get! Virginia has come to the Whig ranks, and we will keep her there.

[Mr B's, speech was interrupted by the rain which commenced falling.]

## THE EVENING OF THE 2nd OF MAY.

Notwithstanding the rain the speaking was kept up to a late hour in the night, both in the Rotundo of the Exchange and in Monument square. Mr. Webster was introduced to a vast concourse at the Exchange, at 8 o'clock in the evening, by Mr. Dimmick, of Boston, the President, we believe, of the Boston Clay Club.

Mr Webster spoke here with his usual force and eloquence, and commanded the most undivided attention of his hearers. He regarded the present as auspicious of the future, not only for the Union, but the Whigs. There were times when it became necessary to sacrifice local prejudices and sectional preference for men; but upon the present occasion the benignity of a kind Providence has pointed us to one man upon whom we mean to fight and hope to conquer. There was a great cohesive, adhesive, certain bond of Union between us that exhilarated us with hope for the future. We were all Americans, born for a common purpose destined to a common end, and it was this that made the Union dear to us all. This it was that held our Union like a sheet anchor fast to her moorings.

Mr. Webster was urged to visit Monument Square to address the immense concourse of People there assembled. He spoke in front of the dwelling of Reverdy Johnson, Esq., and with the same spirit that had characterized his three previous speeches, pledging himself to return home to communicate to those around him the good influences of the present occasion. We come, said he, from discussion, and the present was less an occasion for discussion than for mingling together in social feeling and enjoyment. We had accomplished one part of our purpose. Action was all that remained, and action would result in the full fruition of our warmest hopes.

Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky followed in one of his happiest efforts. He, too, spoke of the good influences of the present occasion. The Whigs of the Union had come together from the regions of the Upper Missouri to the Green Mountains of Vermont, and it could not but be that every man who had come here would go away a better Whig and dispel those idle prejudices some had endeavored to foster against different sections of the country. We have done what we design, and now execution must follow. Let us know no rest, no repose, from this time until November. A long and happy quiet will then be given us. We have a great work to perform, and cannot lie down upon our arms until it is finished

Mr. Hoxie and Mr. Thayer, of New York, also spoke at this stand, while at the other excellent speeches were made by Mr. King, of Georgia, Mr. M'Kennan, of Pa., Mr. Stanley, of N. C., (all members of the 27th Congress,) and by other gentlemen called out upon the occasion.

Mr. M'Kennan made a suitable defence of the Tariff of 1842, and its favorable influence upon the country.

Mr. King, among other things, alluded to the Texas controversy, to Mr. Van Buren's letter, which was "sort of for it, and sort o' not." The South,—he spoke for the Whigs,—did not seek to annex Texas to this territory at the expense of a war with Mexico, and of principles. They did not understand that kind of ethics and economy which regarded it as a monstrous thing to relieve their own States, while a readiness was manifest to assume the whole foreign debt of a foreign territory. [The speaking was kept up to a late hour, and the rain a second time dispersed the crowd.]

## OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

☞The following circular is in aid of one of the most important movements of the day. It is an enterprise which is not only worthy of, but demands the co-operation of every professed Christian, every believer in the truths of the Gospel—The alarming height to which Sabbath-breaking has risen, and its open violation by the Governments both of State and Nation, require the serious attention and active exertion of every opponent of these monstrous outrages on the law God These United States are professedly a Christiannation, but do their practice coincide with their profession? or why the notorious breach it makes by running the mails, and allowing steamboats and other public vehicles to traverse the great highways of the nation on the Sabbath?

A temporary inconvenience might result from a sudden cessation of transportation of the mails and travellers on the Sabbath, but if universally carried out, the new order of things would soon work as easily as the old. An improvement has indeed taken place within a few years, but the evil is hardly touched, nor will be, till the axe is laid to the very root, and the Government reformed in this particular. We commend the circular to the attention of citizens of all denominations, and let it be seen to that a strong delegation goes from this city. The first move should be to secure a prohibition of the use of the state works on the Sabbath.

### State Sabbath Convention.

The undersigned, believing that the profanation of the Sabbath is an evil of alarming magnitude, demanding for its suppression, the united influence of all its friends—believing, also, that a meeting of delegates from various parts of the State of Pennsylvania would produce a favorable impression on the public mind, and promote harmonious co-operations in future plans, to sustain this Divine Institution, on the perpetuity of which, the prosperity of Religion and our civil Institutions depend, recommend that a STATE SABBATH CONVENTION be held at HARRISBURGH, on Thursday, the 30th of May, A. D, 1844, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

It is also recommended that public meetings be held in the varous towns of the State to appoint delegates, and to suggest topics of general interest for the consideration of the Convention. Where such meetings may not be held, Churches are invited to make the appointments.

Individuals and delegates from other States, who may find it practicable to attend, are cordially invited to participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

*Signed by a large number of Members of the the Legislature, and citizens from various parts of the State.*

## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE MOVEMENT OF TRADE EASTWARD

ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL, IN THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF WESTERN PRODUCE, &c., FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL, FROM 1838 TO 1844 INCLUSIVE: *Carefully compiled for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser.*

FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

| Articles. | Dates: | 1838—27th* | 1839—26th* | 1840—16th* | 1841—27th* | 1842—7th* | 1843† | 1844—14th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour | bls. | 3,040 | 5,723 | 9,019 | 4,589 | 2,830 | .... | 12,257 |
| Bacon | lbs. | 59,034 | 910,674 | 970,294 | 188,224 | 1,102,858 | .... | 3,471,963 |
| Tobacco | lbs. | 340,048 | 231,405 | 415,792 | 219,531 | 1,508,484 | .... | 485,660 |
| Cotton | lbs. | 122,765 | 300 | 89,057 | .... | 276,813 | .... | .... |
| Hemp | lbs. | 84,859 | 27,600 | .... | .... | 29,738 | .... | 21,387 |
| Wool | lbs. | 27,121 | 1,852 | 8,791 | 4,321 | 13,443 | .... | 32,087 |
| Beef & Pork | bls. | 22 | 94 | 467 | 282 | 1,250 | .... | 813 |
| Lard & Tallow | lbs. | 2,930 | 39,822 | 206,290 | 108,436 | 232,431 | .... | 293,179 |
| Butter & Cheese | lbs. | .... | 494 | 34,006 | .... | 22,221 | .... | 4,658 |
| Feathers | lbs. | 624 | 898 | 11,196 | 8,883 | 26,304 | .... | 19,820 |
| Liquors | gals | 92 | 747 | 2,502 | 1,047 | 4,479 | .... | 9,976 |
| Glass | box. | 230 | 7 | 856 | 258 | 416 | .... | 979 |
| Furniture | lbs. | 26,509 | 26,042 | 42,343 | 15,157 | 59,278 | .... | 36,884 |
| Merchandize | lbs. | 27,976 | 8,046 | 36,656 | 1,923 | 73,745 | .... | 18,243 |
| Groceries | lbs. | 8,706 | 32,254 | 31,299 | 7,992 | 87,500 | .... | 190,227 |
| Oil | gals | 650 | 940 | 4,583 | .... | 811 | .... | 40 |
| Iron & Nails | lbs. | 10,032 | 5,040 | 551,980 | 4,346 | 41,418 | .... | 15,682 |
| Sundries | lbs. | 26,016 | 121,902 | 119,867 | 17,762 | 74,270 | .... | 106,282 |
| Castings | lbs. | 10,013 | 5,732 | 13,746 | 2,010 | 25,709 | .... | 7,471 |
| Leather | lbs. | .... | 372 | 2,308 | 3,522 | 1,539 | .... | 3,604 |
| Hides | lbs. | 725 | .... | 8,929 | .... | 12,941 | .... | 49,407 |
| Furs & Pelts | lbs. | 444 | 4,920 | 2,061 | .... | 3,146 | .... | 5,553 |
| Rags | lbs. | .... | 13,861 | 12,906 | 17,562 | 47,813 | .... | 142,140 |
| Seeds | bus | .... | .... | .... | 29 | 1,397 | .... | 1,764 |

*Date of the opening of the Canal each year.
†The Canal was not opened this year till April 7th.

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

| Articles. | Dates: | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843—7th.* | 1844. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour | bls. | 35,218 | 28,511 | 36,156 | 34,092 | 7,314 | 21,427 | 26,656 |
| Bacon | lbs. | 2,558,267 | 3,839,067 | 2,439,448 | 4,449,466 | 4,267,338 | 2,984,040 | 7,248,774 |
| Tobacco | lbs. | 822,095 | 355,926 | 1,518,765 | 2,777,987 | 1,503,624 | 1,023,781 | 2,113,185 |
| Cotton | lbs. | 368,680 | .... | 342,756 | 496,826 | 342,036 | 316,906 | 99,158 |
| Hemp | lbs. | 419,149 | 430,222 | .... | 10,408 | 22,096 | 68,173 | 159,747 |
| Wool | lbs. | 120,953 | 18,096 | 33,475 | 14,426 | 6,728 | 64,985 | 49,447 |
| Beef & Pork | bls. | 286 | 582 | 311 | 1,254 | 1,474 | 1,534 | 1,115 |
| Lard & Tallow | lbs. | 267,177 | 161,480 | 333,739 | 411,009 | 304,206 | 244,234 | 621,421 |
| Butter & Cheese | lbs. | 8,980 | 1,035 | 28,358 | 34,032 | 11,418 | 53,727 | 16,641 |
| Feathers | lbs. | 11,094 | 6,777 | 13,460 | 33,485 | 34,057 | 17,159 | 82,696 |
| Liquors | gals | 3,420 | 5,712 | 4,186 | 17,980 | 6,044 | 8,411 | 5,523 |
| Glass | box | 438 | 212 | 781 | 2,163 | 784 | 1,030 | 413 |
| Furniture | lbs. | 233,817 | 46,305 | 45,509 | 82,904 | 85,881 | .... | 55,258 |
| Merchandize | lbs. | 56,531 | 45,176 | 66,355 | 46,577 | 107,145 | 57,215 | 56,259 |
| Groceries | lbs. | 68,542 | 129,209 | 172,452 | 127,649 | 192,449 | 231,146 | 218,563 |
| Iron & Nails | lbs. | 39 214 | 63,411 | 443,300 | 98,540 | 34,382 | 32,219 | 366,132 |
| Oil | gals | 458 | 500 | 88 | 453 | 957 | 5,173 | 2,405 |
| Sundries | lbs. | 270,857 | 284,602 | 385,187 | 193,729 | 86,362 | 68,619 | 227,153 |
| Castings | lbs. | 18,087 | 73,346 | 72,922 | 62,620 | 19,863 | 93,355 | 25,507 |
| Leather | lbs. | 436 | 1,551 | 8,392 | 4,455 | 14,277 | 9,383 | 7,999 |
| Hides | lbs. | 3,020 | 9,949 | 89,592 | 14,881 | 50,074 | 1,476 | 51,940 |
| Furs & Pelts | lbs. | 255 | 42,406 | 408 | 83,338 | 6,628 | 7,777 | 25,993 |
| Rags | lbs. | 7,253 | 3,446 | 21,482 | 40,357 | 37,496 | 10,374 | 85,300 |
| Seeds | bus | .... | 5 | 143 | 177 | 1,005 | 1,223 | 850 |

*Date of the opening of the Canal.

## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE MOVEMENT OF TRADE WESTWARD

OF LEADING ARTICLES ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL, FROM 1838 TO 1844 INCLUSIVE; MARCH AND APRIL IN EACH YEAR. *Carefully compiled for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser.*

FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

| | | 1838, 29th*. | 1839, 26th*. | 1840, 17th*. | 1841, 27th* | 1842, 9th*. | 1843.† | 1844, 14th*. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blooms | lbs. | 554,928 | 1,580,411 | 1,175,111 | 183,000 | 1,192,514 | .... | 1,494,613 |
| Pig Metal | lbs. | 44,800 | 75,580 | ... | 16,000 | .... | .... | 415,132 |
| Merchandise | lbs. | 6,900 | 1,140,192 | .... | 200 | 797,358 | .... | 2,306,909 |
| Groceries | lbs. | .... | 219,793 | .... | .... | 72,923 | .... | 200,671 |
| Hardware | lbs. | .... | 93,592 | 820 | .... | 94,356 | .... | 606,328 |
| Queensware | lbs. | .... | 105,792 | 11,200 | .... | 53,096 | .... | 259,217 |
| Furniture | lbs. | 8,307 | 33,021 | 7,049 | .... | .... | .... | 48,536 |
| Hemp | lbs. | 11,250 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 70,700 |
| Drugs and Dyes | lbs. | .... | 24,934 | .... | .... | 25,258 | .... | 38,404 |
| Clay & Gypsum | lbs. | .... | 10,014 | .... | .... | 4,476 | .... | 18,161 |
| Tobacco Manf'd. | lbs. | .... | 16,222 | .... | .... | 807 | .... | 800 |
| Leather | lbs. | 600 | 4,308 | .... | .... | 1,922 | .... | .... |
| Marble, &c | lbs. | .... | 96,789 | .... | .... | 9,258 | .... | .... |
| Salt | bls. | 457 | 1,684 | 240 | 796 | 1,293 | .... | 127 |
| Oil | bls. | .... | 67 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 7 |
| Liquors | bls. | 15 | 116 | .... | .... | 119 | .... | 17 |
| Fish | bls. | .... | 269 | .... | .... | 654 | .... | 11 |
| Rags | lbs. | .... | .... | 1,400 | .... | 1,000 | .... | 1,056 |
| Hides | lbs. | .... | .... | .... | .... | 353 | .... | .... |
| Iron and Nails‡ | lbs. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 365,097 |
| Muslins‡ | lbs. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 334,978 |
| Coffee‡ | lbs. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 115,687 |
| Copper and Tin‡ | lbs. | .... | 1,350 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2,051 |

* Date of first entry in each year.
† Canal not opened till April 7th.
‡ These three articles were classed separately for the first time in 1843.

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

| | | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blooms | lbs. | 4,467,203 | 6,916,439 | 3,230,439 | 2,932,137 | 1,607,939 | 876,926 | 4,181,229 |
| Pig Metal | lbs. | 314,913 | 99,377 | 6,817 | 49,982 | 58,255 | 50,800 | 352,047 |
| Merchandise | lbs. | 3,202,357 | 5,233,085 | 4,115,707 | 5,007,517 | 2,079,300 | 1,881,049 | 4,325,930 |
| Groceries | lbs. | 1,204,688 | 1,878,039 | 959,021 | 1,143,388 | 368,653 | 163,862 | 917,061 |
| Hardware | lbs. | 965,782 | 2,199,673 | 907,413 | 1,240,917 | 600,251 | 536,681 | 1,829,058 |
| Queensware | lbs. | 784,885 | 1,055,023 | 524,540 | 666,646 | 282,171 | 224,035 | 1,264,809 |
| Furniture | lbs. | 266,890 | 280,176 | 283,265 | 307,317 | .... | 53,685 | 258,022 |
| Hemp | lbs. | 81,324 | 136,199 | .... | 93,193 | .... | 14,565 | 12,818 |
| Drugs and Dyes | lbs. | 42,931 | 146,717 | 75,705 | 144,662 | 39,298 | 34,924 | 216,540 |
| Clay & Gypsum | lbs. | 46,657 | 63,684 | 59,168 | 7,395 | 28,447 | 9,075 | 392,644 |
| Tobacco Man'd | lbs. | 15,253 | 31,584 | 55,097 | 48,097 | 31,315 | 21,639 | 94,508 |
| Leather | lbs. | 19,492 | 30,265 | 8,969 | 11,843 | 7,282 | 6,911 | 27,222 |
| Marble, &c | lbs. | 150,729 | 123,051 | 27,542 | 25,684 | 14,122 | 6,715 | 99,910 |
| Salt | bls. | 2,211 | 3,176 | 2,945 | 4,136 | 3,764 | 4,172 | 4,681 |
| Oils | bls. | 348 | 303 | 108 | 105 | 56 | 52 | 135 |
| Liquors | bls. | 750 | 1,460 | 452 | 388 | 292 | 34 | 82 |
| Fish | bls. | 1,052 | 671 | 250 | 125 | 144 | 58 | 819 |
| Rags | lbs. | .... | .... | 1,149 | 800 | 1,109 | 150 | 900 |
| Hides | lbs. | 30,411 | 2,253 | 1,602 | 1,563 | 3,019 | 353 | 2,100 |
| Iron and Nails | lbs. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 59,502 | 184,638 |
| Muslins | lbs. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 436,964 | 1,118,319 |
| Coffee | lbs. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 251,721 | 1,082,419 |
| Copper and Tin | lbs. | 19,872 | 13,985 | 27,900 | 23,767 | 18,913 | 1,204 | 118,861 |

## WHOLE AMOUNT OF FLOUR SENT FORWARD via PENNSYLVANIA CANAL

DURING THE YEARS 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, AND THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MARCH, 1844: *Carefully compiled for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser.*

| | 1838—bbls. | 1839—bbls. | 1840—bbls. | 1841—bbls. | 1842—bbls. | 1843—bbls. | 1844—bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 3,040 | 5,723 | 9,019 | 4,589 | 2,830 | .... | 12,257 |
| April | 35,218 | 28,511 | 36,156 | 34,092 | 7,314 | 21,427 | 26,656 |
| May | 28,675 | 10,092 | 21,996 | 21,251 | 25,521 | 32,435 | .... |
| June | 15,049 | 4,030 | 28,277 | 13,696 | 14,988 | 30,905 | .... |
| July |

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH... MAY 9, 1844.


FOR PRESIDENT,

## HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,**

FOR GOVERNOR.

**General JOSEPH MARKLE,**

*Of Westmoreland County.*

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

**SIMEON GUILFORD,**

*Of Lebanon County.*

### ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

At the Antimasonic County Convention held in the Court House, on the the 7th day of February 1844. The following proceedings were had, to wit:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention be instructed to issue his call in the following words:

The Democratic Antimasons and Whigs will meet in their several townships, wards and boroughs on the first Saturday of June, 1844, and appoint two delegates each, to meet in convention at the New Court House on the following Wednesday at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported by the party at the October election.

In pursuance with the above order, the Antimasons and Whigs of the townships, Pitt excepted will meet at the usual places, between the hours of three and five o'clock, P. M. and those of the Wards and Boroughs, and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M., on the said first Saturday in June, 1844, and elect two delegates each to a County Convention as aforesaid.

ROBERT CAROTHERS, Cha'm.

May 8 1844.

### CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN.

The names of these distinguished men, the chosen candidates of the Great Whig party, now float at the mast-head of every Whig paper in the land, as far as the intelligence of the nomination has extended. The nomination of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, though unexpected, has given unalloyed satisfaction. We have not spoken with a single person that is not pleased, and we have not seen a single Whig paper, but responds to the nomination with enthusiasm. CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN, will sweep the country in November, and be most triumphantly elected to the high seats the people have called them to fill. In our columns to-day, our readers will find a sketch of the life of FRELINGHUYSEN; and we design, in a few days to publish a sketch of the life and public services of Mr. CLAY, for the information of those who have not the, larger work at command.

### GEN. MARKLE.

We have not forgotten the noble old farmer and hero of Westmoreland. The important matters occurring at Washington and at Baltimore have occupied lately our attention and room, but we expect soon to present the claims of our worthy candidate for Governor, and pay our respects also to Parson Muhlenberg We will try and find room soon for the biography of the hero of Missisinewa.

### The Waning of Locofocoism.

The star of Locofocoism is setting in darkness more rapidly than its worst enemies hoped for.—The confusion of Babel seems to have entered their camp and so confounded them, that like the Edomites and Moabites of old, they are destroying each other; while the Whigs look calmly on, safe in the strength of their cause, and the purity of their principles. Ever since Van Buren's annexation letter made its appearance all has been going wrong. The Globe of the 3d inst. contained a letter from the Ohio "*Democratic*" delegation in Congress taking ground firmly and steadfastly for Mr. Van Buren, declaring that there is a design to cast him aside for some other candidate The same paper contained a letter from Mr. Cross of Arkansas declaring that he will support no man who is opposed to annexation. These letters produce no little fluttering.

To help the matter, Father Richie has called upon the *Democracy* of Virginia to meet in primary assemblies, and withdraw the instructions to their delegates to the National Convention to vote for the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as the candidate for President, and leaving them free to vote for any other individual. This is considered as a virtual repudiation of Mr. Van Buren by old Virginia.

There is also a report circulating at Washington that Mr. BUCHANAN is about to publish a letter in favor of annexation, and that his name will then again be presented for the Presidency. Mr. CASS, it is also said, may possibly be induced to come out for annexation, which would give him a good chance before the Baltimore Convention. Com. Stewart is out for annexation, but he has no chance of a nomination.

These are some of the troubles which afflict our Locofoco fellow-citizens, while the Whigs can sing:

United heart and hand are we,
From Northern lake to Southern sea;
From East to West the country's risin'
For *Harry Clay* and *Frelinghuysen*
Hurrah! hurrah! the country's risin'
For *Harry Clay* and *Frelinghuysen.*

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes that a letter has been received at Washington from Thomas Ritchie, Esq. Editor of the Enquirer, stating that Mr. Van Buren must be withdrawn. The excitement caused by its receipt is said to have been very great.

IMPROMPTU.—On hearing the announcement, at the meeting of the cars, between Baltimore and Washington, of the nomination of Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN as Vice President, a Whig member of Congress said to the Hon. J. J. HARDIN, that he had but one possible objection to the nomination, and that was that it would be difficult to make a rhyme to the name, whereupon, Mr. HARDIN immediately wrote the following—

Our Country's flag, aloft we raise,
Our hopes now high, are upwards rising—
In burning words, it there displays
The names of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN.

### VAN BUREN AND ANNEXATION.

The Globe hangs on to VAN BUREN with the grasp of death. The editor tries to coax in the annexationists in the following style:

"If Mr. Van Buren shall be re-elected to the Presidency, his term will not expire without seeing the annexation of Texas to the Union. If he is defeated, no matter by what influence, it is probably lost to us forever. We sincerely believe, that before the canvass, for the Presidency is over, every true friend of the re-annexation of Texas—those who go for it for its own sake, and the sake of the country, and not for ultimate political aims—will go body and soul for the election of Mr. Van Buren; and among these, we expect to find the Hon. Edward Cross."

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—On the third day of the session of this venerable body, a report was submitted from the Book Concern, from which it appeared that during the last four years the number and variety of useful Books have been very considerably increased. The Capital Stock has increased, (including the amount transferred by order of the last General Conference to the Western Agency, of $105,103 56) during the last four years $189,324 53. The whole amount on hand January 1, 1844, was $692,443 22. There has been paid to the several Annual Conferences, in addition to the allowance to the Bishops, $79,700. The amount of Books sold in the past four years is $516,177 12. The amount of debts due the Concern, (including $42,000 due to the Christian Advocate and Journal,) is $271,413 20. The Committee recommended a reduction in the price of the Books, in order to secure for them a wider circulation, and at the same increase the profits of the concern. The Report was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

### THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

The nomination of Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, as the Whig candidate for Vice-President, has given general and cordial satisfaction to the party. As a Christian, as a politician, and as a statesman, his character is unexceptionable. In all the relations of public and private life, he has exhibited the virtues and talents and graces which adorn and beautify the character, and render effective the usefulness of the man. He is a man of enlarged Christian principle, exalted piety, and extended philanthrophy. He is probably better known to the religious than the political circles; having filled a large space in the various philanthropic and religious movements of the day, such as the American Bible, Tract, and Sabbath School Societies, the Missionary Societies, and the American Colonization Society.

We find the following interesting sketch of this excellent man's progenitors and early history, in the Newark (N. J) Daily Advertiser.

He is descended from the Rev. Theodorus J Frelinghuysen, who emigrated to this country from Holland, in 1720, and settled in the county of Somerset. He had the pastoral charge of the Church at Millstone, and of other neighboring parishes. He is said to have been "a great blessing to the Reformed Dutch Church of America." He was an able, evangelical, and eminently successful preacher.—He left five sons, ministers, and two daughters married to ministers, One of his sons, the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, was also pastor of the same church, and died in 1754. A monument still remains to his memory in the grave yard at Somerville. His son, Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, (the father of the present Chancellor) was born in 1753, and when only 22 years old was sent by New Jersey to the Continental Congress—which place he resigned in 1777. He received a large share of the confidence of his fellow citizens, and after serving in many state offices, was elected to the United States Senate in 1793, which office domestic duties constrained him to resign in 1796 He was afterwards appointed Major General of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and rendered important military services to his country. He ranked among the ablest and purest citizens of his State, and died in 1804, beloved and lamented by his country and his friends He left three sons, of whom Theodore (the candidate for the Vice Presidency,) only survives.

He was born at Millstone, Somerset co., in this State, in 1787—and is consequently 57 years of age. He graduated at Princeton College in 1804. The Hon Samuel L. Southard, Thomas H. Crawford, George Chambers, Jos R. Ingersoll and President Lindsley, of Nashville University, were among his classmates. He studied law with the late Richard Stockton, and was admitted to practice in 1808. He soon distinguished himself at the bar, and about 1814 was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Sussex co., and in 1817, to be Attorney General of the State—an office for which he was eminently qualified, and the duties of which he fulfilled for a space of 12 years, with distinguished ability. It is said that the character which he had then acquired for integrity, and his fervid eloquence, enabled hun to exercise an almost unlimited sway over the Juries which he was called upon to address. In 1826 he was elected to a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court, vacated by the resignation of Judge Russell, which he declined.

He continued to act as Attorney General until 1829, when he was elected to the Senate of the United States. His course, during the six years he occupied a seat in that body, is known to the country at large. In 1839 he was selected to preside as Chancellor over the University of the city of New York, which station he now occupies.

We might here conclude, but we cannot refrain from saying that this nomination will give great gratification to the Whigs of New Jersey. As a citizen, he is one of whom the State has always delighted to honor—and as a politician, he has always steadfastly maintained and advocated the principles of the Whig party. In private life, he exhibits the suavity and amenity of manners, the kindness of heart and the benevolence of disposition, of a Christian. He brings to the discharge of all his duties soundness of judgment, steadiness of purpose and habits, and principles of the strictest integrity. His views are liberal and enlightened; he is beyond the control of mere selfish or partizan influence—and to no one could the great interests of the country be more safely entrusted.

Grateful for the honor conferred upon her by the nomination, the Whigs of New Jersey pledge to their fellow Whigs throughout the Union their most untiring efforts for the maintenance of Whig principles—and the next Electoral vote of the State for HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

### Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia.

The Whigs of Philadelphia held a large and enthusiastic meeting on Saturday evening last, to respond to the Baltimore nominations. The gathering was immense, completely blocking up the street and space in front of Independence, Hall. We find the proceedings reported in the United States Gazette and Pennsylvania Inquirer. Hon. JAMES IRVIN of Centre county was called to the Chair, and made a brief speech, returning thanks for the distinction conferred upon him. He then introduced to the assemblage

Hon. HARMAR DENNY, of Pittsburgh, one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Mr Denny, on appearing upon the platform, was loudly cheered. He appeared with reluctance, he said, his voice being so very hoarse that he was scarcely able to make himself understood—but it was impossible to resist the call made upon him. He would endeavor feebly to recount the doings of the Convention, in relation to the nomination of Henry Clay, and Theodore Frelinghuysen; and he might say that no nominations were ever made that would be more cordially responded to than those will be. The nation will have an opportunity to do the justice so long withheld from Henry Clay—long in coming—but coming now, like the billow carrying all before it. Not a regiment of Locofocos would be left, when the ball of enthusiasm rolls on, carrying on its crest the thousands upon thousands of young and old who battle for Henry Clay.

Never was there a happier people, or greater unanimity of feeling displayed than at the Baltimore Convention, among the mass gathered from the north as far as the Green Mountains of Vermont, the sunny South, the far West;—all full of the love of country, and in feeling, full of the desire to do justice to Henry Clay. When he looked back he saw some cause to mourn, but before the close of the present year he would have cause to rejoice. True, the Whigs were once beaten down—stricken to our mother earth, but they had recovered the moment they touched the *Clay* Mr. Denny then drew a vivid picture of the dissensions existing in the ranks of the opposition, and of the encouragement which the Whig party must naturally derive from their divided opinions. Their ship was sinking. A brief reference to the coming contest, and the expression of the pleasure he felt in witnessing so much unanimity of feeling, and enthusiasm evinced by the assemblage, Mr. Denny retired from the stand.

A series of resolutions, ratifying the nominations were then passed with a deafening shout.—Mr. Chambers, of Kentucky; Mr. Fowler, of New York; Mr. Harris, of Ohio; Mr. Huston, of Kentucky; Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, and Hon. Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, then severally addressed the meeting. Mr. Huston's remarks excited much merriment, and his anecdotes convulsed the meeting with laughter. While in Baltimore, he heard the following conversation between two Locofocos—"Are all these Whigs!" "All." "And will they all vote for Clay?" "Of course" "Then he'll be elected." "How do you make that out?" "Why, if all these vote for him, there will not be enough people left in the United States to elect Van Buren."

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Irvin claimed its attention for a few moments, to impress upon the attention of all present the necessity of uniting manfully at the October election. He concluded by asking nine cheers for HENRY CLAY—nine cheers for THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN and nine cheers for General JOSEPH MARKLE—all of which were given with the utmost enthusiasm, and the assemblage then adjourned with three cheers for General Irvin, and three more for the Kentucky delegation.

### CONGRESS.

Not much of interest transpired in Congress during the last week. The Senate were not in session for three or four days, from Wednesday to Saturday. In the House the Tariff bill occupied the principal attention. The member from this district, Mr. DARRAGH, made a speech on the Tariff question on Friday last, which is thus noticed in the Intelligencer.

Mr. Darragh obtained the floor. He said he did not intend to enter into the details of the bill. He had prepared certain tables demonstrating that the effects of the tariff of 1842, so far from being disadvantageous to the revenue of the country, had been directly the reverse; these he would not detain the committee by reading, but would take the liberty of publishing with his speech.

He observed that the present attempt to destroy the law of 1842 excited but little apprehension in his mind; it was but one of those periodical attacks upon the tariff which, by reference to the history of our own country, he showed had been made at various times upon the eves of Presidential elections, intended for no practical action, but for political effect, as admitted by the gentleman from N. Y., (Mr Murphy,) who had said there was doomed to be no action upon the bill.

Mr. D. went into an extended general defence of the protective system, both on constitutional grounds and on every consideration of policy and of national interest. He referred to the early attempts on the part of Great Britain to discourage and to suppress entirely all manufacturing establishments in this country, and to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States and its preface, assigning this as one of the reasons for the separation from the mother country, and providing for the protection of these interest; to the illustration of this design that had been afforded by the law of 1787, enacted, as he contended, expressly on the principle of protection, and by the successive laws of 1816, 1824, and 1828, all recognizing the same principle: and to the authority of Gen. Jackson, and of other of our distinguished men in favor of the system.

He also urged the beneficient effects of the law of 1842, and the absence of evil resulting from it, the necessity of stability in our tariff laws, and other considerations against the passage of this bill.

While arguing the constitutional question, he yielded for explanations or inquiries to Mr. Holmes and Mr. Winthrop.

### RAILROAD COLLISION.

On Saturday evening last, about half-past nine o'clock, the Baltimore and Philadelphia trains of cars came in contact at Hall's Cross Roads, about 4 miles South of Havre de Grace. The collision was so violent that one of the passengers was very much injured, but the locomotive sustained but little damage.

Of the persons in the train from Baltimore the passenger most injured, is Mr. COOPER, of Reading, Pa., who received so severe injury in the back, that his recovery is considered very doubtful. One of the brakesmen named JAS. RUSSELL, belonging to Wilmington, Del., was instantly killed, and a brakesman named CHAS HILL, of Baltimore had a leg broken and suffered amputation.

Of those in the train from Philadelphia, no passenger was injured One of the firemen named JAS. MERRIT, belonging to Baltimore had his leg broken and was badly scalded. He is not expected to recover.

Many of the passengers in the first car of the train from Baltimore were more or less injured Among them are mentioned Mr Crosby, of Columbus, (Ohio,) leg bruised; J F Welsh, of Illinois, head cut and shoulder bruised; G W Reeves, Sommerville, (Tenn) legs, head, and side bruised, and head cut; Mr Duralde, U S Navy, shoulder and legs bruised some; P Brown, West Philadelphia, legs and side bruised; S Shenck, Auburn, (N York,) legs cut and bruised; J W Lutz, Circleville, (Ohio) one leg badly crushed; Mr Whitaker, of North East, (Md) thigh bruised.

Immddiately after the collision, the passengers held a meeting, and appointed Hon DANIEL WEBSTER, Chairman, and Governor PAYNE of Vermont, and a number of gentlemen, from almost every state in the Union, Vice Presidents. Among the resolutions passed is the following:

Resolved, That the collision referred to in the preceeding statement, was, in the judgment of this meeting, the result of gross and highly culpable negligence on the part of the directors of the line in not causing their orders as to the place of meeting of the cars to be distinctly made known to their conductors, and that the omission to provide lights upon the respective trains, and the placing the baggage cars in the rear instead of in front of the passenger cars, was highly dangerous to human life, and deserves, in the opinion of the meeting, the censure of the public.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.—We are indebted to Hon. C. DARRAGH for the very interesting report of the Commissioner of Patents, for 1843. This is an invaluable document, containing a vast amount of deeply interesting information for the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer and the lover of science and arts.

BUFFALO HUNT.—The contemplated Buffalo Hunt, came off at Canton, near Baltimore, on Friday last. The scene was quite exciting. The buffalos were turned loose in the field, and one of them, after being pursued by Arrazo, the Mexican, was captured by aid of the lasso. This done, the animal was liberated, when another of them was started and pursued by the Indians, and finally killed with spears and arrows.

### DIED,

On Wednesday, the 1st instant at the residence of Joseph Wilson in Jefferson township, MARY SHIELDS, in the 55th year of her age.


### Bank of Pittsburgh,

May 7, 1844.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock for the last six months payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 17th instant.

may 8—d1w&w3t JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

### NEW GOODS,

At W. R. Murphy's, (late Murphy & Bro.,)

RECEIVED this morning some neat and beautiful styles of Prints at 12½. Also, yard wide chintzes, new style lawn patterns, at 18¾ cents per yard.

A few pieces new dress lawns, gingham lace lawns, bonnet lawns, will be received during the day or to-morrow. may 7

BOBBING EDGINGS.—A fresh supply just opened at the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods House of

May 7. W. R. MURPHY, late Murphy & Bro.

### SANDERS' SCHOOL BOOKS.

SANDERS' PRIMER, Sanders' Spelling Book,
" 1st Reader, " 2d Reader,
" 3rd Reader, " 4th Reader,

This series contains a full and complete set of Spelling and Reading Books, adapted to all classes, from the abecedarian to the most advanced classes in our Schools and Academies. They have been recommended by the principal Deputy Superintendants, and Teachers and Associations in this State, and generally adopted. Such has been the demand for these books, that although recently published, more than Fifteen Hundred Thousand have already been disposed of.

For sale wholesale and Retail, by T. CARTER,
may 9 56 Market street.

### NEW BOOKS.

MANUEL of Classical Literature from the German of J. J. Eschenburgh, edited by N. W. Fisk. Oswald's Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, on a plan entirely new. Johnston's Moffat's Philosophy. Do. Do. Chemistry. Outlines of Sacred History from the creation of the World to the Destruction of Jerusalem, with questions for the use of Schools. Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures. Lefever's Modern Architecture. Do. Stair Case and Hand Rail Construction. The above with a large collection of Theological, Historical and Classical Books. Also, School Books, wholesale and retail at very reduced prices. T. CARTER,
may 8 56 Market street.

### FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3½ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.


# Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH, APRIL 9, 1844.

### PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR MAY, 1844.

FREDK. LORENZ—JAMES THOMSON—J. S. DILWORTH.

### SUMMARY AND REVIEW

OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING

**Wednesday Evening, May 8.**

*Daily Gazette and Advertiser Office.*

### REMARKS.

We have no new feature to notice in the general business of the city. Sales of Iron, Nails, &c., have been considerable to the North. The prospect of an improvement in trade is very fair. The measures taken by the State Legislature to pay the interest on the State debt will have a very favorable influence upon the prosperity of all parts of the State, and we, of course, will have our share. In Philadelphia, May 4th, Pennsylvania Fives sold at 75¾.

**WESTERN WATERS**—Our latest dates represent the Mississippi as having been very high, in some places 16 miles wide, but it was subsiding—the damage at various points was considerable. A flood had likewise been experienced on the Arkansas, inflicting great damage on the planters along the river, particularly near the mouth. The Wabash was high on the 26th ultimo—there were 14 feet water in the channel. The Cumberland continues low. We have 6½ feet water—plenty for the boats in the trade.

**STEAMBOATS**—The carrying trade has been brisk through the week. We have counted 26 steamers at the wharves at one time loading and discharging.

**ASHES.**—This week has been a counterpart of last—without any particular improvement. The sales of Scorchings noticed were at a settled decline from former rates, say 4 tons at $3.25 ℔ 100 lbs., and 18 tons in several parcels at $3.25@3.30; this last figure for very prime. A contract made for 15 tons Pearls at 4¼c. Pots are flatter than either Pearls or Scorchings—a few sales of 2 and 3 casks in a lot at 3¾, and for the best article 3¾ cts. Saleratus we quote at for Cleveland, 5@5½c, and Pittsburgh 5½c.

**BEESWAX.**—We have no change to note in the demand, supply or price from last week.

**BROOMS.**—We quote this week at from first hands, $1.00@1.25 as in quality.

**BLOOMS.**—The market has been quiet through the week. Two sales of 5 and 10 tons at $50@53,50, but they are no criterion of the market.

**CANDLES.**—City dipped have been advanced by the chandlers to 8c—Star and other kinds and qualities without change. We have been told of a new Candle now manufactured here of which the coat or shell is pure beeswax, very thin. We have not seen them yet.

**CHEESE.**—Prime West'n Reserve is rather scarce. 1 ton of loose taken from wagon early in the week at 5c. We quote, to include loose, casks and boxes 4¾@5c.

**FRUIT.**—*Dried*—The stock of Peaches has been further increased during the week, without any improvement in the demand, and the market in consequence has been duller than before. We quote from first hands $1,-12½@1.20. Apples have been, and are yet very scarce. We know of no sales this week—some receipts limited, above the market. We quote 75@80c.

*Green*—Lemons are plenty at $4.50 in boxes, and 1,75 in halves. The stock of Oranges is light, and held at $5.50@6.00.

**FEATHERS.**—The receipts are mostly held for sale by the sack, and we are without transactions to quote from. 27 cents would be given freely for a prime article. We advance our quotations to meet the offer of buyers.

**FISH.**—The stock of Herring and Shad has been considerably increased by arrivals through the week, and sales of No. 1 Herring have been very brisk at $5.00, at which they are firm, and of No. 2 at $4.75, but of this No there are few in market. Shad has declined to $8 ℔ bbl. No. 1, and half bbls. $5. The stock of Mackerel is quite light, and quotations vary.

**FLOUR.**—The advance in Flour freights this week has put a damper on the operations of shippers, and a temporary suspension of activity is manifest. Some are unwilling to touch it above $3,62½ till the question of freights is settled, and in consequence some owners are receiving advances and storing. 420 bbls. of Monongahela were taken on Saturday at the river at $3,70, and sales are now making from wagons at from 3,60 to 3,65 as to brand. The market closes very unsettled, the largest dealers holding off.

**FREIGHTS**—For several consecutive weeks we regularly noticed a decline in Canal Freights. This week a reaction has taken place, and a strong upward tendency is very manifest, but no quotable advance has taken place. We quote to embrace the rates *asked*, remarking carriers firm in insisting on them. In river freights no particular change has taken place—quotations to Nashville are nominal, on account of the low state of the Cumberland. To Cleveland and Detroit no change. The statement of our Bridgewater correspondent shows an increase in iron and nails, and merchandize generally.—11,700 lbs. of rough marble were received this week from Philadelphia for Cincinnati at 50c. ℔ 100 lbs., the first we believe ever brought through for any point further west.

**Canal Freights to Philad'a & Baltimore.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour | per bbl | 75 @ 85 |
| Pork | " | 1,20 @1,25 |
| Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Tallow, Butter, Lard Oil, Cheese, &c., ℔ 100 lbs. | " | 45 @ 50 |
| Lead, (pig,) | ℔ 100 lbs | 45 @ 50 |
| Ginseng | " | 70 @ 75 |
| Feathers | " | 70 @ 75 |
| Deer & Buffalo skins | " | 70 @ 75 |
| Furs & Peltries | " | 70 @ 75 |
| Wool | " | 70 @ 75 |
| Beeswax | " | 65 @ 70 |
| Rags | " | 65 @ 70 |
| To Cleveland ℔ 100 lbs. heavy | | 35 cts. |
| To Detroit | " | 45 cts. |

**GLASS.**—Window Glass is rather dull this week—We remark as before that City brands in parcels of say 50 boxes can be had at 2,50@2,50—8 by 10, and 10 by 12. Country brands $1,81@1,87½, and 2,81@2,87½ for 8 by 10 and 10 by 12.

GRAIN.—*Wheat* continues in active demand at 75c., weight

*Oats*—23@24c., and brisk.

*Rye*—35a40c., rather dull.

*Corn*—55@60c

**GROCERIES.**—We have no new feature to notice this week. The anomaly of higher markets below us on the river was never more apparent than at present. The demand continues steady, without any large operations to affect the market in any way.

*Sugar*—We continue last week's quotations. Prices are very firm, and sales to Northern Ohio and the Lake country, where the low rates in this city are attracting attention. The following comparative statement will show the difference:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CINCINNATI | New Orleans, | 6¼@7¼ |
| PHILADELPHIA | New Orleans, | 6¼@7¼ |
| | Cuba, | 6¼@7¼ |
| | Porto Rico, | 7 @8 |
| | St. Croix, | 7¼@8½ |
| NEW YORK | New Orleans | 6¼@7¼ |
| | Cuba, | 6¼@7¼ |
| | Porto Rico | 6¼@8¼ |
| | St. Croix, | 8 @8¼ |
| PITTSBURGH | New Orleans, | 6¼@7¼ |

These are the markets of nearest access to the district of country alluded to—freights to Cleveland and Detroit are entirely in our favor.

*Molasses*—The largest sale of New Orleans we have heard was 45 bbls. at 31½c. specie—at this it will probably remain for some time. The excess of receipts this year to date over last is about 3300 bbls—at least so we are informed by good authority. There can be no doubt, however, but that it will be absorbed in good time—some holders seem to forget that if the imports have increased, the growing commerce of the city has likewise increased nearly, if not quite in the same prosortion. The quotations in Cincinnati and Louisville are 32@33c. In the former a further advance is confidently anticipated.

*Coffee*—The market is firm at our quotations. The recent sale of over 8000 bags of Rio at Baltimore went off at good prices. Some purchasers for this market will net over 7¾ delivered here.

**HAY**—Loose is selling at $6.50@7.00 ℔ ton of 2000 lbs. delivered.

**IRON AND NAILS.**—Some days since we copied from a review of the market in the Cincinnati Gazette, an article under this head, condemning Pittsburgh Iron and Nails as being very inferior in quality, the tendency of which was prejudicial to the leading manufacturing interests of our city, and we contend wholly gratuitous and unwarrantable as it respects Iron and Nails *really manufactured* here. The remarks of the Cincinnati editor may have been warranted as applicable to iron offered in this market as of Pittsburgh manufacture, but not *really* so, or to Nails branded with the word "Pittsburgh" and possibly with the name of an *ostensible* manufacturer. No city is entirely free from the "tricks of trade," and we have reason to know that within the past year considerable quantities of Nails have been sold in Pittsburgh without any brand; that this deficiency was supplied by the dealers here, generally by branding them "*Pittsburgh Nails*," but sometimes also with the name of the vender. Bar iron to a considerable extent, manufactured elsewhere, has been brought here and shipped to Cincinnati and other points in the west, and because of its shipment here, attempted to be palmed upon Western dealers as of Pittsburgh manufacture. That our manufacturers suffer from these practices there can be no doubt. We have ten manufacturing establishments conducted by the following proprietors whose brands alone we recognise as legitimately Pittsburgh, viz:—

Lyon, Shorb & Co. ..... Sligo Works.
G. & J. H. Shoenberger & Co.. Juniata Works.
Spang & Co. ..... Etna Works.
Turbutt, Royer & Co. ..... Bowen Mills.
Lorenz, Sterling & Co. ..... Pittsburgh Iron Works.
Freeman & Co. ..... Kensington Works.
Bissells, Semple, & Stephens.. Juniata Rolling Mill.
Wood, Edwards, & M'Knights. Heckla Works.
James Anderson ..... Lippencott Mills
Bailey, Brown & Co. ..... Wayne Iron Works.

These and these only being Pittsburgh names, and these being willing to abide the character of their own brands respectively. We have only to remark in addition, that there are to be found here as at all large manufacturing towns, differences of quality, even at the same mill, yet the mass of the Iron and Nails made and sold is all that it purports to be, and that there is constantly made and always to be had here, iron and nails of the very choicest quality, unsurpassed by any in the world. Common bar we quote as before at 3c. and Nails $4,00a$4,25 per keg.

**LEAD**—Quiet. Sales of 12 tons at $3,20, 4 mos., interest added.

**PROVISIONS**—The *quantity* of barrelled and smoked meat in the eastern markets, and the stock in the west at any *given time*, has considerable influence on the market in this city. To afford all the light upon this subject we can, (as it is our province to do,) we have carefully compiled the following statements of the quantity of bith descriptions of meat sent forward though the two great outlets of the west. First *via* New Orleans up to the 27th of April. There were received at New Orleans up to that date:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Of Pork in bbls | | 384,826 |
| " " " | to same date in 1843 | 130,787 |
| Excess nearly 200 ℔ cent | | 254,039 |
| Of Pork in hhds | | 8,800 |
| " " " | to same date in '43 | 2,129 |
| Excess over 300 ℔ cent | | 6,671 |
| Of Pork in bulk, lbs | | 6,905,000 |
| " " " | to same date in '43 | 2,999,000 |
| Excess over 150 ℔ cent | | 3,906,000 |
| Of Bacon assorted in hhds. and casks | | 16,537 |
| " " " | to same date in '43 | 9,135 |
| Excess over 75 ℔ cent | | 7,402 |
| Of Bacon assorted in boxes | | 499 |
| " " " | to same date in '43 | 71 |
| Excess over 600 ℔ cent | | 428 |
| Of Bacon Hams in hhds. and boxes | | 16,695 |
| " " " | to same date in '43 | 7,541 |
| Excess over 100 ℔ cent | | 9,154 |
| Of Bacon in bulk, lbs | | 612,143 |
| " " " | to same date in '43 | 428,000 |
| Excess over 30 ℔ cent | | 184,143 |

Of this extraordinary increase of Pork but 17,432 bls. were shipped to Foreign Ports, and of the Bacon in hhds. but 501 were sent out of the United States. 318 642 bbls. of Pork and 7,104 hhds. of Bacon were shipped to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Of Pork and Bacon in bulk, doubtless an equal proportion went to the same markets. The average excess of both is over 200 ℔ cent. above 1843, and allowing a very large ℔ cent. for the increase of hogs, yet it is all absorbed and an immense surplus left out of the receipts at New Orleans alone; no account being taken of the large exports now going from Indiana to Canada.

Let us now look at the exports *via* the Pennsylvania Canal. There were sent forward for 7 years, ending on May 1st, in each year from 1838 to 1844 inclusive, as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1838 there were sent forward | lbs. | Bacon, | | 2,617,301 |
| 1839 | " | " | " | 4,749,741 |
| 1840 | " | " | " | 3,409,742 |
| 1841 | " | " | " | 4,687,690 |
| 1842 | " | " | " | 5,370,186 |
| 1843 | " | " | " | 2,981,040 |
| 1844 | " | " | " | 10,720,737 |

These statements show that there is at the *present* moment an amount of smoked and barrel meat in the eastern markets beyond all precedent. In no previous year was there such a stock as at this period. Last year (1843) up to August 1st 20,283,290 lbs. of bacon had gone forward—we have three months yet to send 9,562,499 lbs. to equal 1843. We submit whether there can yet be in the west so great an amount of Bacon as is supposed.—Last year so excessive were the shipments from some points it was necessary to obtain supplies from this city.

*Bacon*, The market this week has been exceedingly dull, and closes flat, with a downward tendency. Operations have been few, and the quantity which changed hands quite small. 21 casks Cincinnati cured were taken on Tuesday on the Wharf at 4¼ for Hams, 3¾ for Sides, and 2¾ for Shoulders—casks $1. We quote the current rates as follows: loose and cask Bacon, in good order, assorted, 3¾@4c.; Hams 4@4¼; Shoulders 2¾@3, and Sides as assorted. City cured, assorted, 4@4½c; Hams 5@5½c; Shoulders 3@3¾, and Sides as assorted—Stock heavy and accumulating. Some holders willing to submit to a decline.

*Lard*, The only sale we noticed this week of any importance was 20 bbls. No. 1 Lard cooperage indifferent at 5½c. We quote No. 1 in kegs at 5¼@5¾, and in bbls. 5@5½c.

*Butter*, The demand is pretty well supplied by the city markets, and the demand for roll and keg is quite small—prices nomidal.

*Beef*, dried, city cured, held at 5c—it might be had a shade lower.

**PIG METAL.**—Sales of a few tons Hanging Rock in a retail way at $30. We have heard of no operations of any importance.

**RAGS.**—The demand continues quite steady at our quotations for cash—any change will be for an improvement in price. We repeat that this is the highest *cash* market in the West.

**SALT**—Up till Tuesday the receipts were very light, and No. 1 salt advanced to $1 in store, at which sales of several hundred bbls were made deliverable at the river, 700 bbls were taken from boats on Tuesday at 90c. Empty flour bbls are in demand at 10c by salt dealers.

**SEEDS**—Clover out of season—it may be considered closed. Flaxseed brisk at 110cts.

**TOBACCO**—Leaf is quiet, very little doing.—We quote 2a4c as in quality.

**TIN PLATE**—The stock has been increased by direct importations from England within the past two weeks. Sales pretty brisk.

**WOOL**—No change will take place till the new clip comes into market. In addition to the quotations in the table we quote Prime at 45c.

**WHISKEY**—The last sale we know of was 30 bbls common at 19c. We quote 19a19½c. Rectified 22c.

### Retail Prices in the Diamond Market.

*Wednesday Morning*, May 9.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, peck | 10 a12½ | Onions, bunch | 2 a 3 |
| Beef, best, ℔ lb. | 5 a 6 | Pudding, liver | 5 a — |
| " middling | 3 a 4 | Pork, carcase | — a — |
| " corned | 3 a — | Parsnips, bunch | 3 a — |
| " dried | 6 a — | Potatoes, M'rc'r | 50 a — |
| " carcase | — a — | " reds | 25 a — |
| Beets, h'lf peck | 6¼ a — | " sweet | — a — |
| Butter, print | a12½ | Peaches, dr'd qt. | 4 a 5 |
| " roll | — a — | Pickels, dozen | 3 a12 |
| Beans, quart | 4 a — | Sausages, ℔ lb. | 6¼ a 8 |
| Cabbage, head | 2 a 6 | " meat | 6¼ a — |
| Carrots, bunch | 3 a — | " dried | 6 a — |
| Cellery, bunch | 4 a 6 | Tongues, beef | |
| Chickens, dead | — a25 | green | 12½ a — |
| Chesnuts, quart | — a — | dried | 25 a — |
| Corn Meal, bus'l | | Turkeys, dead | 50 a60 |
| Sifted | 45 a50 | " wild | — a — |
| Unsifted | — a — | Veal, ℔ lb. | — a 5 |
| Cranberries, q't. | — a — | Walnuts, h'l p'k | 5 a — |
| Ducks, dead | — a25 | FISH. | |
| Eggs, dozen | 6 a 7 | Perch, bunch | 25 a — |
| Geese, dead | — a25 | Suckers, " | 12½ a — |
| Hams, green | — a — | Salmon, " | 25 a — |
| Hominy, quart | 3 a 4 | Pike, " | 25 a — |
| Honey, comb | 15 a16 | Catfish | — a — |
| " strain'd qt. | 25 a — | FLOUR. | |
| Lard, butcher's | 7 a 8 | Wheat 100 lbs. | 1,87½ a2,00 |
| Mutton, ℔ lb. | — a 4 | Rye " | — a1,10 |
| Oats, ℔ bush'l | 24a25 | Buckw'eat " | — a 1 10 |

The Market was very abundantly supplied with the best quality of print butter at 12½c. Of vegetables, Cucumbers were sold at 4a6 cents apiece. Currants 3a4c. per quart. Gooseberries 3c. do The supply of Radishes at 3c. a bunch, and of Salads, &c., was pretty good.

CATTLE MARKETS.

*Reported exclusively for the "Daily Gazette and Advertiser," by* J. GOEHRING, *Federal Street.*

ALLEGHENY CITY, May 8.

53 head of Beef Cattle were taken this week at 3½@4 cents net as in quality—an advance on the inside figure.

65 Calves were offered and taken at $2a3 per head.

### Eastern Exchange and Money Market.

The demand for Eastern Exchange continues steady at ¼ per cent premium, with fair supply.

The rate of discount on Interior Bank Notes, county and city orders, Relief notes remains at 1½ per cent.; Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky we quote at the same.

Wheeling, Washington and Brownsville, can readily be sold at ¾ per cent.

N. HOLMES & SON'S, Report.

### BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST,

CORRECTED

PITTSBURGH—MAY 6, 1844.

*Extract of a letter to the editor dated*

BALTIMORE, May 3, 1844.

D. N. WHITE, Esq:—Please announce in your paper that I have made arrangements with Ex-Governor METCALF, of Kentucky, and BELLAMY STORER, of Cincinnati, to come by way of Pittsburgh, on their return home, to address us. They may be expected by Thursday evening of next week.

I remain yours, &c.

T. J. BIGHAM.

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"ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the blind." This pamphlet for which we are indebted to the politeness of D. B. TOWER, Esq, Principal, is interesting to every philanthropist in the state and Union—The report drawn up by Mr. TOWER, details many things which are novel to those who have devoted no attention to the rise and very successful progress of instructing the blind, not only in a good English education by means of vocal and book instruction, but in the higher branches of a polite education, more especially in Music. Two curious specimens of raised printing are stitched in this pamphlet—one of the ordinary raised letter, and another a specimen of the music type invented in 1839, by M. SNYDER, printer. Several mechanical branches such as brush and basket making &c., are likewise successfully taught. The health of the pupils has generally been excellent.—There are now 51 pupils from Pennsylvania, 9 from Maryland, 8 from New Jersey, 1 from Delaware, and 1 from Asia, namely FANNY GUTZLAFF, the protege of the devoted Chinese Missionary of that name.

The Appendix contains several interesting papers, devoted principally to the financial affairs of the Institution, which appear to be in a flourishing condition.

This most benevolent enterprise is in the highest degree worthy of the aid and countenance of all who have it in their power to promote the object for which it was originated. The tour made through the state last year by the Principal, accompanied by a number of the pupils, awakened considerable attention, and elicited warm praise both to the promoters of the scheme, and their agent the Principal—We ardently hope it will be sustained. While reading the report we could not help thinking of the "Duke of Gloster's lament for the loss of his sight," as recited by Mr PARVIN at his late Concert—"dark! dark!" May the reader never know what it means, nor realize the desolate, stricken, feeling.

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*"An act to reduce the expenses of the Militia System of Pennsylvania and to provide a more rigid mode for the collection of fines"*

Such is the lengthy title of the new Militia bill passed by the late legislature. Had we been called on to baptize it with a name, we should have given it one something like this:—"An act to increase the burthens of the citizens of Pennsylvania, by imposing onerous service, or in default, exhorbitant fines, in addition to the 3 mill tax imposed to pay the public debt, and likewise to increase the number of solemn oaths required for the most trifling services, thereby aiding in bringing into common use, and consequent contempt, the practice of solemn appeal to the Searcher of hearts for the truth of what we assert." And such a title would accurately describe the character of this very extraordinary bill. The Legislature did rightly to cut off the expenses, but they did not go far enough, they should have abolished the whole system. Here is a new code of laws for the enforcement of the duty of parading *a la Fallstaff* twice every year, rightly termed "rigid." The "Blue laws of Connecticut," which never had an existence but in the imagination of the wicked hoaxer who concocted them, are certainly as worthy of respect as those which now compel us to "train" and make a show of learning what is never acquired, or, if an inkling of it is gained one day, is lost the next.

The Militia System of Pennsylvania, or any other State in the Union, is worthy of nothing but the unqualified contempt and execration of every citizen. They are nuisances which should be cut off as excrescences upon the body politic. If we must have a method of preparing for war in time of peace, if the Republic is to be imbued with a military spirit, let us have a system which will produce the desired effect—a regular system which will compel every man to uniform himself, and "train" frequently, that military manœuvres may be thoroughly inculcated, and the science of killing our fellows in the most orthodox manner understood—no half way measures; no Fallstaff musterings, but all "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

We never saw the present ridiculous, disgraceful system so neatly hit off as by the company of teetotallers now or lately in the city, representing "the Reformed Drunkard,"—it was capital, and true to the very life. In a day or two we will give a synopsis of the Bill, the title of which we have copied above.

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## THE JOINT RESOLUTION PROJECT.

We infer from the concluding sentence of President's Message accompanying the treaty, that the project of carrying it by a joint resolution, if ever entertained, has been abandoned. He says of the treaty, "the high and solemn duty of ratifying *or rejecting it*, is wisely devolved on the Senate by the Constitution of the United States."

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☞ It has been acknowledged by all, save JOHN TYLER, that the greatest obstacle to the transaction of business, in the Congress of the United States, is the great variety of clashing interests to be met and satisfied. Even in a state Legislature, so powerful is this difficulty, "Log Rolling" is constantly resorted to for the accomplishment of many objects of great public interest.

But the sapient John says the addition of new states will serve to strengthen the Union, because, quoth he, *new* interests spring up which will require the united power of all to protect! Ah! yes, the protection from foreign influence is easy—the difficulty lies in reconciling and accomodating these new interests at home.

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WHO IS SEATSFIELD.—Sometime since a curious critique on American poetry taken from the German, was published in the eastern papers, in which a Mr. SEATSFIELD, whom nobody ever heard of, was declared to be the greatest poet America had yet produced. The question was immediately asked in every quarter, Who is SEATSFIELD? This nine days wonder is set at rest by the New York Mirror, which answers the question. It says: That SEATSFIELD is a German, who resided in this country several years—that he wrote for the old Mirror, then returned to his native land, and sat down probably in the neighborhood of the critic who has made him so celebrated.—He probably (says the Mirror) furnishes the facts with which the reviewer has so greatly astonished the world. So much for German criticism, and the humbug of the professional reviewers.

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*"Act to reduce the State Debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company."*

This important Bill, better known as the 'Bill to increase taxes and sell the Main Line,' having became a law by the approval of the Governor, the provisions of it will be inquired into with considerable anxiety. It is very voluminous, and entirely too long for our columns in their present crowded state. We make a synopsis, however, which contains all that is necessary to be known except to those who are interested in carrying out the provisions of the Bill officially.

SECT. 1. Provides that the whole of the Main Line of the Public Improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, be offered for sale for the sum of twenty millions of dollars, which shall form the capital stock of a company hereinafter to be incorporated by the name of the "Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," the stock to be divided into 200,000 shares of $100 each

Sec. 2 Names the Commissioners to sell the Works, and directs the manner of giving public notice of the same, and manner of selling by auction. The Commissioners are taken from various parts of the State. Those from Allegheny county, are—Harmar Denny, Chas Shaler, William Marks, James M'Cully and Geo. R. White No share is to be sold for less than one hundred dollars, and any person bidding off one share at auction, has the privilege of subscribing for any number of shares not exceeding one thousand, at the same rate. When one hundred and fifty thousand shares are subscribed, according to this plan, and the money or certificates of loan paid in, then the Governor is directed to incorporate the company. If the Commissioners fail to sell by auction, in the manner defined, they shall take such further proceeding as directed in further sections, that is to say:

Sect. 3 This provides that in the case of failure to dispose of the required number of shares at auction, books shall be opened at the Merchant's Exchange in Philadelphia, in the ordinary way, for six hours every day for 20 days, to receive subscriptions for the stock at $100 per share—those persons who bid at the sale by auction having the preference in subscribing; and if more shares are subscribed than there is stock, then the excess shall be stricken off from those who subscribed without purchase.

Sec 4 Provides that the Commissioners shall refund to those who purchase under the provisions of the second section, if the amount of stock required by said section is not taken in four months after the books shall have first been opened.

Sect. 5 That when three-fourths or more of the whole stock is subscribed, the Commissioners shall give notice of the fact, and the subscribers are required to pay in money or State Stock to the Treasurer, the amount of the shares taken by them respectively; when the Governor shall by letter patent, under the great seal of the Commonwealth, erect the subscribers into a body corporate, under the style and title of "Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," with perpetual succession, and with the usual privileges necessary, and the usual responsibilities incident to such corporations, *except banking privileges*.

Sec 6 That if after two years have elapsed any shares created by this act remain unsubscribed, the Company shall take and pay for the same; or failing to do so, pay to the State Treasurer five per centum interest on the amount of said shares.

Sec 7. Provides for organization of the Company, and the election of the first officers to conduct the business of the Company until May 1836

SECT. 8. Provides for the annual meeting to elect officers on the 1st Monday of May in each year, and at such places as shall be determined in the By laws; for the call of special meetings of the Stockholders by the Directors; and defines the number of votes the Stockholders have, according to the number of shares.

SECT. 9 Provides for the manner in which the election of Directors shall be conducted.

SECT. 10 Provides for the meetings of the Board of Directors, the manner of doing business and empowers them to appoint a Secretary, Treasurer, and all the necessary officers and agents.

Sect. 11. Defines the duties of the Treasurer, who shall enter into bonds with three or more sureties in a sum not less than $100,000 for the faithful performance of his duties

"Sect. 12. The board of directors shall fix the salaries and wages of the several officers and agents employed by them; but no director shall be allowed any compensation, except the president, whose salary shall be fixed by the board of directors."

Sect. 13. Gives the directors power to borrow money, not exceeding $500,000; and provides for a contingent fund for repairs, before a dividend is declared.

Sect. 14. Provides for certificates or evidences of stock signed and sealed, transferable on the books of the company, and endorsed on the certificates of the President or Treasurer, &c.

Sect 15. Provides that the whole of the main line of improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, shall immediately vest in said company, on the issuing of the letters patent by the Governor,—including the bridge over the Susquehanna river at Duncan's island, together with all the surplus water power of said canals, all offices, toll houses water stations, workshops, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, fuel on hand, horses and implements, and all the estate, real and personal, purchased and owned by the Commonwealth, for the use of the said canals and railroads.

Sect 16 Gives the company the power to convey passengers; and provides that the said canals and railways shall forever be and remain public highways, for the passage at all times of all persons, with horses, boats and merchandize, they paying toll therefor, under such general regulations as the said company may from time to time ordain and publish: and comp is the company to keep a sufficient number of trucks for public business, and debars the Company from ever engaging in transporting merchandize.

"Sect. 17. The rates of toll to be charged and received by the said company, shall at no time, without the approbation of the Legislature, exceed those now charged on the said canals and railroads."

Sect. 18. Provides that the Legislature may resume possession of the improvements at the end of every twenty years, on re-imbursing to the Stockholders the amount of their stock at par together with ten per cent advance thereon, in gold and silver moneys.

Sect. 19. Makes it the duty of the Board of Directors to keep the works in proper repair, and provide all the necessary appurtenances: repair all viaducts, aqueducts, dams, schutes, and road and farm bridges, which under existing laws the Commonwealth is bound to keep in repair: to keep an account of receipts and disbursements, and report annually in detail to the Legislature.

Sect. 20. Provides no water power shall be sold except under certain restrictions.

Sect 21. The said company shall be bound by all contracts heretofore made by the Commonwealth, in the grant or lease of water privileges, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Commonwealth, under such contracts."

Sect. 22. Makes it the duty of the Auditor General to cancel the certificates of State loan which may be paid in for stock.

Sect 23. Continues the officers and agents existing on the Canals and Railroads, at the time of the organization of the company, and at the same rate of compensation, to be paid by the company, until the Board of Directors shall reappoint or remove them.

Sec. 24 Authorizes the company to enter upon adjacent lands, and take, dig and carry away therefrom any stone, gravel, clay, sand or earth necessary for repairs: *Provided, however*, That compensation shall be made or secured to the owner or owners of any such lands or materials as shall be agreed upon between the parties, or in such manner as is hereinafter pointed out.

Sect. 25. Provides that in case of disagreement between the company and the owners of lands, as to the value of the materials carried away, or the damage done, the Court of Quarter Sessions may be applied to, who may direct the Sheriff to summon a jury of twelve men to assess the compensation for damages on a review.

Sect 26 Provides that a committee of the Legislature shall have power to examine the books, proceedings, &c, of the company, and directs the manner of proceeding to dissolve the company when it shall appear it has violated its charter.

Sect 27. Provides for the settlement of the accounts of the Commissioners, for their necessary expenses, but that the whole of their expenses, including pay of auctioneers, shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

Sect. 28. Declares that the issue of notes in the nature of bank notes, or the exercise of any banking privileges whatever, shall work forfeiture of character.

Sect. 29. Gives the company power to alter the route of the Columbia Railroad, so as to avoid the inclined plane near Philadelphia.

Sect. 30. Provides that so much of the act as relates to the sale of the Works shall not go into effect unless approved by the people, and describes the manner of voting at the next October election.

Sec. 31. Provides that if the decision of the people is favorble, the Secretary of the Commonwealth will give notice to the Commissioners, and that part of the Act shall go into immediate effect

Sect. 32. Provides for the laying of a tax to pay interest on public debt, on real estate, houses, mills, manufactories, wharves, ferries, fisheries, furniture, mortgages, stocks, &c. &c.

Sect. 33 Levies a tax of one and a half mill on each one per cent of bank dividends, amounting to six per cent per annum, and if any bank declares a less dividend than six per cent, or none at all, then the bank to pay 3 mills, on the amount of her capital stock.

Sect. 34. Levies one per cent. on pleasure carriages, $1 on gold lever watches, and 75 cents on other gold watches, and silver watches of equal value; on all other watches of the value of 20 dollars, fifty cents: upon all salaries over $200, two per cent; upon trades professions and occupations over the value of $200, one per cent., and upon all other taxable property, *three mills* on every dollar of the value thereof.

Sect. 35. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth, within sixty days from the passage of this act, to issue their precept to the several collectors of county rates and levies, requiring them to add to the amount on their duplicates for the present year, for State purposes, one mill on the dollar, of the valuation of property of all kinds and descriptions, heretofore subject to taxation; and to collect and pay over the same to the respective county treasurers, as now required by law."

The remainder of the law defines the duties of revenue commissioners, and other officers in levying and collecting the tax, which being important, we shall publish entire, as soon as we find room.

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## THE GREAT WHIG CONVENTION.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. LUMPKIN, of Ga. prefaced by some happy remarks. He said he was not without some credulity upon this occasion. *Theodore*—the gift of God to man. He believed that THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN would prove a gift of God to man. He made a brief and beautiful speech which met all hearts from its generous feeling for all the Union.

Resolved, That the Nation be requested to meet on the 3rd of July next, in State Convention, in all the States of the Union, to respond to the nomination.

Mr. Johnson of Md, who spoke for Maryland as a State, which, since the days of Jacksonism, had never bowed the knee to Baal, and whose people had recently swept the State from the centre to the circumference, presented a series of spirited resolutions, appropriate to the principles of the Whig party and the candidates this day nominated by them.

The following are the Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in presenting to the country the names of HENRY CLAY for President and of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN for Vice President, this Convention is actuated by the conviction that all the great principles of the Whig party, - principles inseparable from the public honor and prosperity—will be maintained and advanced by the election of these candidate.

Resolved, That these principles may be summed as comprizing a well regulated National Currency—a Tariff for Revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and discriminating with special reference to the protection of the Domestic Labor of the Country—the distribution of the proceeds from the sales of the public lands—a single term for the Presidency -a reform of Executive usurpations—and generally such an administration of the affairs of the country as shall impart to every branch of the public service the greatest practicable efficiency, controlled by a well regulated and wise economy.

Resolved, That the name of HENRY CLAY needs no Eulogy—the history of the country, since his first appearance in public life, is his history—its brightest pages of prosperity and success are identified with the principles which he has upheld, as its darker and more disastrous pages are with every material departure in our public policy from those principles.

Resolved, That in THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN we present a man pledged alike by his Revolutionary ancestry and his own public course to every measure calculated to sustain the honor and interest of the country.

Inheriting the principles as well as the name of a father who with Washington on the fields of Trenton and of Monmouth periled life in the contest for Liberty—and afterwards as a Senator of the United States acted with Washington in establishing and perpetuating that Liberty—Theodore Frelinghuysen, by his course as Attorney General of the State of New Jersey for twelve years, and subsequently as a Senator of the United States for several years, was always strenuous on the side of law, order, and the Constitution—while as a private man, his head, his hands and his heart have been given without stint to the cause of Morals, Education, Philanthropy and Religion

Governor Metcalfe of Kentucky, then spoke for Henry Clay and Kentucky and the Whigs of the Union, in a speech full of humor and good sense. The contrast drawn between him and Mr. Van Buren made the welkin ring, while the bonds of Union which should keep the States together were pictured forth in a manner which touched all hearts. These States, said Mr. Metcalfe, will lock arms with Henry Clay, and Henry Clay has an arm and a heart that can reach all of them.

Mr. Berrien of Georgia, who had been called out many times, reluctantly rose, because unwilling to detain those around him. Mr. B., said he could cordially thank his Creator for the work which had been this day done. I can say, said Mr. B., I have lived long enough when I have seen an assembly so enlightened, so determined and so patriotic as this. His heart swelled with gratitude to the Giver of all good for the scene around him.

Mr. B. spoke feelingly of the Union and of the nominations made, and he trusted that the approving voice of this Convention would be sanctioned by the approving voice of Heaven

Mr. Lawrence, of Mass proposed the thanks of the Convention for the elegant hospitality provided by the citizens of Baltimore to the members of this Convention. The Resolution was unanimously agreed to

Mr. Stanley of N. C. was called for and answered in few but happy words for old *Rip Van Winkle*.

Mr. Leigh of Virginia could not get off without a few words for the "Old Dominion."—He spoke encouragingly for the State he came from, and amusingly of John Tyler.

The Whig Editors of Baltimore were thanked by Resolution for the facility they had afforded in communicating intelligence to the People.

Mr. John Johnson of Ohio said a word in conclusion, when loud and long and many cheers followed for Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

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### National Convention of Ratification.

A full account of this magnificent pageant and patriotic outpouring of the people, is published in the Baltimore American of Friday, filling fourteen closely printed columns of that large paper. We can only give the most important items at present. After some introductory remarks the American proceeds as follows:

But we must proceed to set forth, as best we may some account of the grand pageant of this day's doings

### THE GRAND PROCESSION.

At an early hour of the morning the whole city was stirring, and the almost innumerable hosts of Delegates, from all quarters of the Union, were seen assembling in their various distinct organizations, and afterwards pursuing their way to the western section of the city, to the places designated for the concentration of the Divisions into which the grand procession was divided. Soon afterwards the members of the different State delegations were counted for the purpose of determining the award of the NATIONAL PRIZE BANNER, and the returns were made to the officers appointed to receive and compare them.

Between nine and ten o'clock the head of the Great Procession began to move forward; and as it passed along Baltimore street, the several divisions formed in the cross streets took their allotted stations in the line. This immense array of Freemen then moved forward to the music of many fine bands, with badges displayed and banners flying in the following order:

**FIRST DIVISION**—FIRST PART.

The Mayor of the City of Baltimore and President and officers of the Baltimore city delegation came first. Then followed

The Chairman of the general committee of arrangements.

The members of the sub-committee of arrangements.

Guests especially invited. The committee of reception for the National Nominating convention.

Members of the National Nominating convention The more aged and infirm of the members of the Nominating Convention and of the especially invited guests were provided with carriages for their conveyance.

The members of the Maryland Whig State Central committee.

Members of the Maryland Whig Gubernatorial convention.

Whig members of Congress.

Whig members of the several State Legislatures.

Whig members of the city council of Baltimore.

Editors of newspapers.

The Baltimore city Clay convention came next.

In a splendidly decorated car, constructed after the fashion of the Grecian triumphal chariots, and having the wheels and body ornamented in like style, drawn by four gaily caparisoned grey steeds, the bridle rein of each held by a groom neatly attired in white, came

THE WHIG BANNER COMMITTEE.

having in charge the object for the gain of which many of the States had contended with a generous emulation, and which had just been awarded to the State of Delaware.

Then follows a long description of the delegates of the different states, their banners, &c., which we have not room to notice. The Pittsburgh delegation is thus noticed

"The Pittsburgh delegation carried a large banner, on the front of which was represented a Blacksmith resting on his anvil, with sledges, hammers, &c lying around him. Along the top was the word 'Pittsburgh' and below 'Protective Tariff.' On the other side was a full length likeness of CLAY in the attitude of speaking, in his left hand the American flag, and at his foot a globe On the right might be seen grain &c., illustrative of agriculture—the motto: 'Father of the American System.' Upon the top of the staff was a round ball, gilt; and on this perched an eagle holding in its beak a ribbon by which the banner was supported. The trimmings were pink silk fringe and scarlet cord and tassels.

One of the appropriate banners carried by the Pittsburgh delegation was of sheet iron."

After the procession is fully described, the American proceeds as follows:

The streets along which the Procession passed were decorated with many elegant and appropriate devices and ornaments—many temporary platforms were thrown out from the second and third stories of the fronts of houses handsomely decorated—and at various intervals elevated ropes were stretched across the street from house to house, from which were displayed the national Flag and other patriotic and tasteful devices It is necessary to say that every position which afforded a view of the Procession as it passed, was occupied—from the footway up to the roof inclusive.—The ladies of course, occupied the most favored places, and such an assemblage of bright faces, and beaming eyes was never before exhibited in our good city. Not only the entire resident population but the many thousand strangers who had been drawn hither by the interest of the occasion, were concentrated along the single line of street designated for the route of the Procession, presenting a spectacle more imposing, grand and cheering than has probably before been witnessed in this country.

Then follows a description of the arches and other devices in the streets.

The view from the head of Baltimore street is admitted to have been most striking and imposing. The street throughout its entire length appeared to be one dense mass of human beings, and when the Procession passed onwards with its countless banners, the waving of ten thousands of handkerchiefs from the windows and platforms on both sides of the street presented to the eye a spectacle the brilliancy and grandeur of which may be imagined but cannot be described.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—The identical "Star Spangled Banner," which waved over Fort McHenry during its bombardment by the British, in 1814, and which suggested the beautiful National Song composed by the late lamented Francis F. Key, and displayed in front of the premises of Mr. C. Hughes Armistead, an object of deep interest to the thousands that passed by.

### THE SCENE UPON THE GROUND.

In the order above noted the head of the Procession reached the grounds at Canton Soon after the various persons invited to take seats on the platform took their places, and the delegations in advance forming around it received their arriving friends with cheers and music. The scene was most animated and exciting, far beyond any description that the pen can give. The whole machinery of the procession described above was finally ranged upon the ground.

The Rev. Mr. BASCOM, of Ky. opened the Convention with a most impressive prayer, and the immense mass stood uncovered while he appealed to the Throne of Grace. After which T. YATES WALSH, Esq., on behalf of the Committee of two delegates from each State in the Union proposed the following officers to preside at the Convention.

PRESIDENT.
JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
E. P. BURBANK, of Maine.
GEORGE T. DAVIS, of Massachusetts.
W. W. BORDMAN, of Connecticut.
PORTUS BAXTER, of Vermont.
JAMES N. REYNOLDS, of New York.
H. W. ARCHER, of Maryland.
JOHN BERLEY, of New Hampshire.
EDWARD STANLEY, of North Carolina.
GEORGE S. BRYSON, of South Carolina.
WM. BELT, of Ohio.
FRANCIS F. CHAMBERS, of Kentucky.
JOHN J. HARDIN, of Illinois.
A. S. WILLIAMS, of Michigan.
DR. DOYLE, of Louisiana.
P. L. EDWARDS, of Missouri.
JOHN FRESTON, Jr., of Arkansas.
WM. ROLLSTON, of Alabama.
R. C. WRIGHTMAN, of District of Columbia.
WM. S. PATTON, of Rhode Island.
J. W. MILLER, of New Jersey.
T. M. T. MCKENNAN, of Pennsylvania.
JAMES LYONS, of Virginia.
WM. C. SMEDES, of Mississippi.
Gen. C. JONES, of Tennessee
THOS. BUTLER KING, of Georgia.

SECRETARIES.
JOSEPH BAKER, of Maine.
GEORGE DAWSON, of New York.
D. C. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky.
ROBERT A. DOBBIN, of MarylanJ.
EDW. B. FREEMAN, of North Carolina.
J. H. STRONG, of Arkansas.

After the officers had taken their seats, and the delegation from Delaware took position in front of the stand, the President of the Convention introduced REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., of Maryland, who presented the National Prize Banner to the delegation from Delaware, preceded by the following eloquent address:

Mr. JOHNSON'S speech, and Mr. CLAYTON'S eloquent reply, we must make room for at another time.

Mr. Clayton here closed his address: and instantly a shout which seemed to rend the sky was thrice repeated by the Delaware delegation, which was *renewed* by the whole Convention. The Delaware Banner of the "Blue Hen and her chickens" under the stooping white oak, waived in triumph, and the whole assembly seemed to join in the enthusiasm.

The President of the Convention then introduced the Hon. AMBROSE SPENCER, who announced to the Convention the nominations made on the 1st instant by the National Convention.

The Ratification was the voice of the young Men's Convention, as the Nomination has been that of the old men. The response was loud as tens of thousands of voices could make it.

Judge BERRIEN of Georgia, on behalf of the Committee appointed to inform HENRY CLAY of his nomination as the candidate for the Presidency, read the following letters which had passed between the Committee and Mr. CLAY:

COMMITTE'S LETTER.

BALTIMORE, 1st May, 1844.

SIR—The grateful office of announcing to you the result of the deliberations of the National Whig Convention, this day assembled at this place, for the selection of a candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the approaching election, has been by that Convention assigned to us.

We perform it by communicating to you, the accompanying copy of a resolution adopted unanimously, and by acclamation by that body, and we beg to add to it, the expression of our earnest hope, that the wish of your assembled fellow-citizens in which "all with one voice" have united, and in which their personal feelings, and as they believe, the best interests of this great people are involved may meet your prompt and cheerful acquiescence,

We have the honor to be

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizens,
JOHN McPHERSON BERRIEN,
J. BURNET,
ERASTUS ROOT,
ABBOTT LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM S. ARCHER.

Hon. HENRY CLAY.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINGTON, 2d May, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated yesterday at Baltimore, communicating my nomination by the National Whig Convention there assembled, to the people of the United States, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. Confident y believing that this nomination is in conformity with the desire of a majority of the people of the United States, I accept it, from a high sense of duty, and with feelings of profound gratitude. I request you, gentlemen, in announcing to the Convention my acceptance of the nomination, to express the very great satisfaction I derive from the unanimity with which it has been made.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, faithfully, your friend and fellow-citizen,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. Jno. Macpherson Berrien, Erastus Root, J. Burnett, Wm. S. Archer and Abbot Lawrence.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Mass., now being loudly called for, came forward upon the stand and addressed the Convention in his usual eloquent manner.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

We can only characterize this speech this morning, and to speak of it in a few words.—It was a hearty and entire response to the nomination of Henry Clay. Daniel Webster spoke like a true Whig, and a good friend of Henry Clay. He rejoiced at the nomination because of the eminent public services of Henry Clay for forty years—because of the ability and patriotism of those services at home and abroad—because the Whigs of the nation had unanimously nominated him, and because during his long life he had ever been an honorable, honest, wise and sincere friend of his country and her institutions. Mr. Webster promised to do a workman's service in the Whig ranks, and to fight the battle like a good soldier. Theodore Frelinghuysen, whom he had long known, he defended as a man of singular purity and honesty, a man of great intelligence and worth, and ever faithful to the Whig cause.

Circumstances, said Mr. Webster, have deprived us of the fruits of the victory of 1840, and we have now, therefore, to fight the battle over again, and to make sure by the election of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen of what we supposed we had then secured.

Mr. Webster spoke briefly in his usual eloquence of Whig principles; of our Whig ancestors of 1776, some of whom were now present; and of their Whig descendants, so many of whom were now before him. He exhorted them to stand by their name and their faith. They had only to do this to triumph to the very fullness of their hearts content. For himself, in reference to this contest it was unnecessary for him to say more than that Henry Clay was a Whig, and he was a Whig, and that he intended to do his whole duty.

Mr. Webster was received with cheers when he rose, from every part of the vast assemblage, and retired from the stand amid the same strong marks of satisfaction.

After Mr. Webster had concluded, T. YATES WALSH, Esq, rose and on behalf of the committee of two from each state in the Union, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention have received with most profound and grateful sensibility the tidings of the nomination of Henry Clay, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency in the approaching election. That, recognizing in this nomination but the expression of the universal and cherished wish of the Whigs, they had it with the peculiar greeting due to him who is, above all other men, the man of the Union, the history of whose whole life is the announcement and expression of the genuine sentiment, principle and purpose of the Whig party.

Resolved, That this Convention have heard with the liveliest gratification the nomination of Theodore Frelinghuysen as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, assured that in his fidelity to his country, in his undoubted attachment to the principles of the Whig party, in his eminent service, approved ability, and moral purity, the People have the best security for the honest discharge of the duties of the station for which he has been selected.

Resolved, That this Convention do therefore most cordially ratify and confirm the said nominations, and do pledge themselves and the Whig party to the vigorous support and furtherance of the same, with all the zeal and by all the effort which may become good citizens striving in the cause of their country.

Resolved, That this Convention re-affirm and proudly proclaim their adherence to the distinctive principles and measures of the Whig Party, now known of all men, and cherished by a large majority of the American People as follows:—

1. A *Tariff* which shall of itself provide sufficient revenue to pay the debts and defray the expenditures of the Federal Government—such Tariff so adjusted as equally to protect, encourage and cherish in all its branches the Protective Industry of the Country.

2. A *National Currency*, which shall be of uniform par value in every part of the Union, and which may be transmitted from one section to any part of another without discount or depreciation, and the smallest possible cost—to be created by such means and instrumentalities as shall commend themselves to the wisdom of the next Whig Congress, counselled and aided, not obstructed and thwarted, by a genuine Whig President.

A fair and just distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union, to be by them devoted to purposes of general and permanent utility, thereby protecting the common interest of all from aggression and epoliation, preventing unnecessary and pernicious fluctuations in the Tariff and putting a stop to the discreditable spectacle of a free and enlightened Nation, year by year, devouring its substance and steadily diminishing the broad patrimony bequeathed to it by the valor and sacrifices of an illustrious ancestry to supply the waste and want of its annual and ordinary expenditures.

Resolved, That the practical restriction of the Velo power, which has grown by repeated encroachments into a mighty engine of Executive Despotism, the limitation of a President to a single term, the retrenchment of our national expenditures by every practicable means, the reform of the now glaring abuse and corruptions growing out of an unworthy bestowal of Executive patronage; and the general reduction of burthens and increase of benefits resulting to the people from the existence and operations of the federal government, are objects for which the Whig party will unceasingly strive until their efforts are crowned with a signal and triumphant success.

Gov. METCALFE, of Kentucky, followed and spoke in his usual eloquence for the Whigs of Kentucky and the Union.

The Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, having been called on, was received with rapturous applause. He briefly vindicated himself for the part he had taken with respect to MR. TYLER'S Administration, and spoke warmly in favor of his old friends and associates—HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Then came EDWIN STANLEY of North Carolina, who expressed himself delighted with the scene before him, and with the glorious Whigs around him. He had been more than satisfied with the nominations, and North Carolina would stand by them.

Mr. WEBSTER made a second speech at another part of the stand, and was followed by Mr. BOTTS, Mr. CRITTENDEN, Mr. HUNTINGDON and Mr. STEWART. We shall publish sketches of their speeches in our next.

A resolution was adopted that the next Young Men's Convention should be held in the city of Philadelphia, and after a few words from Mr. BOARDMAN of Connecticut, the Committee of Ratification adjourned, *sine die*.

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THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE

ALL the Vermifuge manufacturers of the country are challenged to procure stronger testimony than the following:—

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Sir—One teaspoonful of your Vermifuge was given to a child of Mr. Bradbury, about 20 months old, and the single dose expelled the enormous quantity of 231 worms in about four hours from the time of taking the dose. BENJAMIN LYTLE.

Union township, Washington county, Pa.

This is to certify that I gave one vial of Sellers' Vermifuge to a daughter of mine, eleven years of age, and that she passed 94 large worms. The one vial was worth a dozen of any other kind I have ever used.

JAMES LITTLE.

Robinson township, April 10, 1844.

Carmichaeltown, Green county, Pa.

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Sir—A daughter of mine being unwell, and having many reasons to believe that she was troubled with worms I gave her a few doses of your Vermifuge, according to the directions, and she passed 60 worms of a large size. I have no hesitation in saying that your Vermifuge is better than any other with which I am acquainted.

Yours, &c. JAMES BARNS.

☞ Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS. No. 20 Wood Street. Sold also by J. Mitchell, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny city. may 6

AGGRAVATED CASE OF SCROFULA,

With fifteen running ulcers at one time on the right knee, cured after the physicians had given her up, and advised amputation of the limb as the only hope of saving life. Statement of the father of the girl confirmed by the neighbors, and certificate of the physician.

GRANBY, Oswego Co, March 6, 1841.

This is to certify, that I, Wm. Van Doozer, resi ding 7 miles southeast of the village of Oswego, did in the month of June, 1840, purchase of Mr. R. L. Lawrence, at his recommendation, a bottle of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, for the use of my daughter Julia Ann, 11 years of age, who for the past 2½ years had been afflicted with a Scrofulous affection, and for a year previous to my obtaining the above named medicine, was confined to her bed, having FIFTEEN running sores on her right knee, and at different times suffering severely in other parts of her body, particularly her throat and neck. The attending physicians had given her up as incurable, and I was very averse to purchasing the article recommended, as I thought it incurring a useless expense, but being over-persuaded I took a bottle of it, and was very much surprised to note a change for the better in the course of a few days. In short, after using TWO bottles she was able to ride out, and with the aid of a crutch to go about the house; the most of the ulcers are entirely healed, as fast as nature will permit, but having been so long affected, and the ulcers so deep, the limb is somewhat contracted. I think that after using an other bottle she will be entirely cured. I shall be pleased to give further information to any person calling on me at my residence. WM. VAN DOOZER.

GRANBY, May 6, 1841.

The undersigned are neighbors to Mr. Wm Van Doozer, and are particularly acquainted with the circumstances named in the above statement, and know them to be true in every particular.

ANN MAXWELL.
ISAAC WASHBURN,
WILLET WASHBURN.

OSWEGO, May 6, 1841.

We certify that we attended Julia Ann Van Doozer during her sickness, and we have no hesitation in saying that her recovery may be attributed to the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

P. H. HARD, M. D.,
H. K. THURBER, M. D.

I saw Mr. Van Doozer a day or two since, and on enquiring after his daughter, he told me she seemed to have taken a new start and is gaining very fast, so much so, that when she stands on her left foot the toes of the right touch the floor He is very much pleased, and thinks she will recover the use of it so as to be able to walk without a crotch.

Yours, &c.

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
may 1 Corner Sixth and Wood sts.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT TAYLOR, deceased, late of Fayette township, will please present their accounts to the subscriber at Noblestown, where all persons indebted to the estate, will please make payment.

JOHN TAYLOR,
March 25—w6t* Executor.

NEW LEATHER STORE,
No. 101 WOOD STREET,
four doors above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.
RICHARD BARD,

INTENDS keeping constantly on hand, a full assortment of Baltimore and New York Spanish Sole Leather Slaughter do. Philadelphia and other Eastern Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Skirting Harness, Bridle, Seatings, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Findings, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

N. B. The highest prices given for Leather in the rough. March 5, 1844—d&wtf.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Mark
August 11, 1843.—wly.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, ANDREW BOYD, Jr., Administrator of the estate of ROBERT McCONNELL, late of Elizabeth township, has taken out letters on said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of said deceased, will make payment without delay, and all having claims against said estate will present them for settlement. ANDREW BOYD, Jr.

april 9—w6tT*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HAINES, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated to J. W. DEHARPERT,
JOHN TAYLOR, Jr.,
West Elizabeth, March 27. Executors.
march 23—w6t.

PRINTING PAPERS.

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,
64 Wood street, one door above Fourth
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.